INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

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VOL. XVII NO. 245— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 16 1929 ONE ANNA

JESUIT PROPAGANDA AGAINST AMANULLAH.

Three Parsis Killed In A House Collapse.

A FAMILY ENTOMBED UNDER THE DEBRIS.

Details Of Thakurdwar Tragedy.

PANIC STRICKEN TENANTS' MAD RUSH FOR ESCAPE.

Old Dilapidated Building Comes Down Like A Pack Of Cards.

Three Parsis were killed and several injured as a result of a house collapse, at Thakurdwar on Tuesday afternoon.

There were heart-rending sights as the Kumana Building, an old dilapidated structure, at Karelwadi came down all of a sudden, like a pack of cards, burying a number of women and children under the debris. The accident took place at 12-30 when many of the tenants, except the women and children, were either in offices or at schools and colleges, thus reducing the number of victims of the tragedy.

Frantic efforts of panic-stricken men and women to escape from the sudden and terrific doom and their screams brought a large of people to the spot.

Many a lucky tenant had miraculous escapes, four sisters and their brother managing to hop from their flat to the neighbouring building in time.

The building is owned by Mr. Dorabji Framji Kumana and the three victims are his own relatives. The Fire Brigade and the Salvage Corps had had a strenuoustime in rescuing persons from the debris and removing injured tothe hospital.

A disastrous house collapse occurred at Thakurdwar on Tuesday afternoon. The front portion of a four-storeyed structure known as the Komana Building tumbled down suddenly at about 12-30 p.m. causing a terrific noise. The house was exclusively occupied by Parsis and there were about 15 men and women inside the building at the time of the crash. Pitious cries and heart-rending moanings raised by the inmates of the building were the very first indication of the calamity.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

The collapse came without any warning to the occupants, and it was only a miracle that most of them escaped from being buried alive under the debris. Simultaneously with the crash the inmates of the house among whom were boys and children fled out of their rooms from the back entrance through another building known as Kalyanjiwalla's Building.

ALARM RAISED.

An alarm was raised and in a minute the whole atmosphere was electrified. People residing in the neighbouring buildings were heard screaming and even fleeing from their rooms. The Fire Brigade and the Salvage Corps were at once communicated with and soon arrived on the scene. A large crowd had gathered round about the building and the police were put to the necessity of forming a cordon and control a crowd overwrought by anxiety, curiosity and confusion.

TOUCHING SCENES.

Touching scenes were witnessed when some of the inmates who had managed to escape from the building wept bitterly.

The mobilised force of the Fire Brigade, Salvage Corps, the Municipal police and the Bombay police at once applied itself in removing the debris. In a few minutes time they extricated the body of Mrs. Maneckbai Munshi, a Parsi lady who was dead and who must have died instantaneously.

Subsequently the bodies of five more injured persons were also extricated and removed to the Parsee General Hospital.

The names of the five injured were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Merwanji Framji, a Parsi couple, Mrs. Barjorji Mama, Mrs. Ratanbai Kerawalla, and Mrs. Soonabai Fardoonji Prabhoo.

PARSI PANCHAYAT'S OFFER.

It is learnt that all the other occupants of the building escaped without being hurt.

The building belongs to a Parsi landlord named Dorabji Framji Komana.

It is also learnt that the Parsi Panchayat has offered to help those who suffered in the house collapse.

One member of the Fire Brigade was injured on his head in the course of removing the debris. The police have recovered jewellery and ornaments worth about Rs. 10,000 from the debris.

TWO MORE DEATHS.

Enquiries made late last night elicit the information that two more deaths have occurred in connection with the house collapse tragedy at Thakurdwar.

WHOLE FAMILY ENTOMBED.

The most touching aspect of the tragedy is that all the three victims belonged to one family and were relatives of the owner of the building. Mr. Dorabji Framji Kumana.

Mr. and Mrs. Merwanji Framji Kumana aged 69 and 68 respectively, who were extricated from the debris earlier in the day and removed to the Parsee General Hospital, died between 8 and 9 p.m. the same night. The deceased was the brother of the owner of the building.

The third victim Mrs. Maneckbai Munshi (38) who was extricated, dead from the debris was also the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merwanji Kumana.

Thus an entire family, consisting of an aged Parsi couple and their daughter perished in the tragedy.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

Fuller details are now available which confirm the story of eye-witnesses to the effect that many of the occupants had a miraculous escape.

One such example is furnished by the fact that two ladies and a two-months' old child residing on the fourth floor had an hair-breadth escape. They fled from their rooms and safely reached the adjoining building known as the Kallyanjiwalla's building.

All the three persons who were victims of the tragedy were residing on the fourth floor of the building.

FOUR SISTERS' MAGIC ESCAPE.

Nowroji Mistry and his four sisters had also an amazing escape from the 3rd floor. Speaking of his luck Mr. Mistry told the police that he heard a crash and he felt that the building was about to come down. It was only by an act of Providence he said that he managed to escape along with his sisters.

A family known as the Fitter family tenenting the ground floor also escaped unhurt.

EYE-WITNESS' DESCRIPTION.

Narayan Ramkrishna, proprietor of a Hindu Hotel opposite the building gave a vivid description of the tragedy. He saw the building coming like a pack of cards at about 12-30 a.m. He shouted to a pedestrian who took to his heels but even then was hurt by the terrific collapse of the building.

It is said that the building was in a very old and dilapidated condition.

As we go to press the fire brigade had not yet finished the work of clearing the debris. The vicinity of the building is strongly guarded by the police to prevent further mishaps.

INQUEST ON DEAD BODY.

An inquest was held by the Bombay City Coroner on the body of the unfortunate Parsi lady, Mrs. M. D. Munshi, aged 38.

Evidence recorded extricate the injured and dying persons as quickly as possible. They were then placed in the ambulances and quickly conveyed to the Parsi General Hospital at Cumballa Hill. One Parsi lady, however, was killed instantaneously and her body was removed to the morgue.

The inquest has been adjourned till October 18.

VICTIMS OF TRAGEDY.

DEAD.

(1) Mr. Merwanji Framji Kumana (69).
(2) Mrs. Merwanji Pherozbai Kumana (68).
(3) Mrs. Maneckbai Dosabai Munshi (38).

IN HOSPITAL.

(1) Mrs. Rattanbai Fardoonji Kerawalla (65).
(2) Mrs. Soonabai Fardoonji Prabhu.
(3) Mrs. Piroja Burjorji Mama (40).

"NO OFFENCE TO ANY NATION."

First Lord Of Admiralty Speaks.

NEED OF FIVE-POWER NAVAL CONFERENCE.

RUGBY, Oct. 15.

Referring to Prime Minister's visit to United States, the First Lord of the Admirality Mr. Alexander at Newcastle last night said that if a feeling got abroad that the Aglo-American Agreement was for the purpose of imposing their will upon any other part of the world, it would be extremely unfortunate. That was why before any definite move was made in the matter there should be a Naval Conference of the five leading powers. Whatever was done in the direction of agreements to consolidate peace and limit offensive nature of armaments it should be done in such a way as not to gice offence to any nation in the world.—B.O.W.

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

France To Participate.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Paris.—The Council of the Ministers has decided to accept the British Government's invitation to participate in the Naval Conference in January.—Reuter.

POLICE "ZULUM" AT MEERUT.

Bengal Accused's Friends Detained On Way.

MEERUT, Oct. 15.

Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose, President Bengal Provincial Trade Union Federation and Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhry, Labour Member, Bengal Legislative Council came to Meerut this noon in connection with the defence of the Meerut "conspiracy" case. Having missed the corresponding express train from Ghaziabad they left by motor car which was, however, detanied there by the police for over an hour.

Both Mr. Bose and Mr. Roy Choudhry are of the opinion that the matter has got no political significance but is a case of pure *zulum* on the part of the police.

It is understood they will interview Mr. Robertson, the Police Superintendent, in connection with this matter. They will also interview the accused in jail tomorrow.

Mr. I. B Sen, Barrister, Calcutta came here during the Puja holidays and had an interview with the accused in jail.—Free Press.

POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS IN INDIA.

Labour Party Conference's Decision.

(By Air Mail.)

The "New Leader" writes:—

Most regrettable was the heavy defeat inflicted by the Labour Party Conference on Fenner Brockway's attempt to refer back the Parliamentary Report because of the unsatisfactory replies of the Government regarding the prosecutions in India, Dr. Drummond Shiels, in reply, made an excellent devil's advocate, but he could not have felt very happy about his

AFGHAN KING'S RUMOURED CONVERSION TO CHRISTIANITY.

Amanullah's Denial.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

(By Radio).

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The "Sunday Referee" reaffirmed old rumours started by the Jesuits regarding King Amanullah's and Queen Souriya's proposed conversion to Catholic religion. The propaganda seems to be inspired by mischievous spirits. I wired to King Amanullah requesting for an authoritative statement. The following wire was received to-day:

"I am a true Muslim. Will never change my religion Islam.

AMANULLAH."

This authoritative statement will finally settle all unjust rumours likely to affect the King's position.

task. His reply was in fact, a mere replica of what Tory ministers have said on many previous occasions. When public men talk of belief in the utmost freedom of speech consistent with the preservation of public order, it is easy to present that they are going on to defend the suppression of free speech. We believe, as did John Stuart Mill, in unfettered liberty of speech and opinion; the preservation of public order only comes in when rebellion has naturally taken place.

NEW COAL SCHEME.

Miners Growing Impatient.

MR. COOK'S WARNING TO GOVT.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

An important constructive undertaking reaches completion today. The coal-owners' scheme for co-ordination of production and marketing will be submitted to the Government, but the fate of scheme is uncertain in view of the growing impatience of the miners to learn Government's decision regarding the promised measure to supersede the Eight Hours Act.

Mr. A. J. Cook in a speech at Kenton in Middlesex asserted his reluctance to have the stoppage at the end of the year during the Labour regime, but they would not allow even the Labour Government to betray its promises and principle. He said, while the Government had started well in the international field, there was grave dissatisfaction with its home policy, especially with Miss Bondfield's policy in regard to the relief of unemployment.—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN EUROPE.

Y. M. C. A. Proposal Turned Down.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

The Under-Secretary, All-India Congress Committee sends the following to the Press:—

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of Indian students and other Indians in Berlin held under the auspices of the Hindusthan Association of Central Europe on the 31st August 1929.

"The Hindusthan Association having carefully considered Mr. Ranganathan's proposals concerning the establishment of a National Federation of Indian Students in Europe unanimously decides (a) that such an organisation originating from sources not held in high esteem by the general body of students but is held in suspicion and is positively detrimental to the vital interests of Indian students, (b) it is absolutely unnecessary as it comes into conflict with the existing institutions fully representing the Indian National interests, (c) that the Hindustan Association is of opinion that every effort should be made to combat this new organisation and that all effective steps should be immediately taken to consolidate and federate the existing institutions which work on the approved Nationalist lines and have the confidence of the main body of Indian students.

(Sd) A. A. Shaik, Hon. Secretary, Hindustan Association of Central Europe"

The proposal of Mr. Ranganathan of Y.M.C.A. was to organise a National Federation of Indian Students in Europe under the auspices of the International Students Service which it is believed is in close connection with Y. M. C. A. The existing institutions referred to in the resolution are the Indian Information Bureau, Berlin. W.8, Mauerst 52 and the Hindustan Association, Berlin W.15, Humboldthaus.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

MARCH ON KABUL.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 15.

The Kohistani garrison of Jalalabad numbering about 4,000 marched on the night of 10th-11th for Kabul.

Unless it was opposed on the way it should arrive at Kabul on 14th or 15th instant.

The details of the situation on the 10th are now coming in. Shah Wali Khan was then in occupation of the new city of Dar-Ul-Aman and a Hazara force was on its way to join him. The Kohistanis were in occupation of the old city, Arq, and the main positions defending the city, that is to say Shah Wali Khan's force after entering the old city and beseiging the Arq sem to have retired to the neighbouring valley of Chardeh. Developments since the 10th are not known.

—A. P.

PARVATI TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

Mahars Bold Resolve To Carry On The Fight.

POONA SASTRIS "WARM UP."

Harangue Orthodox Crowd on "The War To The Knife!"

POONA, Oct. 15.

Caste Hindus as well as "untouchables" addressed a well-attended meeting held last night near Reay Market, Mr. Vithal Ramji Shinde presiding, to record strong protest against the conduct of some of the caste Hindus towards the "untouchable" Satyagrahis on Sunday.

A SASTRI'S EFFUSIONS.

Kalwankar Sastri, an orthodox Hindu, spoke justifying the attack on "untouchables" and declared even if orthodox Hindus had used swords and spears for the vindication of the purity of the temple, he would congratulate them.

PREPARED TO DIE.

A Mahar leader who spoke next asserted "untouchables" were Hindus and loved to remain so. They would court death if necessary to uphold their right of worship of God, but would on no account entertain the idea of going over to another religion.—A.P.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ AND POONA SATYAGRAHA.

CONDEMNS ATTITUDE OF ORTHODOXY.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Secretary, Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee, Indian National Congress, who arrived this morning from his tour in Rajputana has sent the following statement to the Press on the Poona Parvati Temple Satyagraha situation:—

I have read with deepest pain and humiliation the news of the Parvati Temple Satyagraha at Poona. When I first received the news of the Poona "untouchable" friends' resolve to start Satyagraha I felt the step was not warranted to meet the situation. I still hold that the existing conditions not only in Poona but all over the country, do not warrant starting of Satyagraha by "untouchables" for asserting their right of temple worship. Satyagraha should be resorted as a last measure for the redress of any grievance, whereas the question of entering into temples is a delicate one and needs special handling. There is a constant danger of creating internal jealousies among the various Hindu communities and also jeopardising Hindu unity.

WHO SHOULD REVOLT?

If after all such an extreme step as Satyagraha was justified anywhere and has to be taken I feel the Class Hindus themselves should fight with their so-called high class brothers and without the help of "untouchables" rather than that the "untouchables" should take upon themselves to do so. Such are the proprieties of this delicate problem. We cannot afford to land the Hindu community into internecine warfare at this stage of our nation's affair ever on the most burning of the domestic problems.

CHANGE FOR BETTER.

Without fear of being contradicted I say that the Hindu's angle of vision in respect of the problem of untouchability and the "untouchables" has been positively changed and an atmosphere is being created all over the country day to day which is bringing the community nearer the solution almost hourly. Already a dozen temples have been thrown open in this part of the country to "all Hindus" without much ado. The doors of many more are being knocked at effectively and without resort to extreme measures. The Ganpati, the Navaratri and the Dusserah festivals all over the country this year have been absolutely unprecedented in the initiative and the warmth with which the Class Hindus welcomed and fraternised with their "untouchable" brethren.

A WORD TO "UNTOUCHABLES."

I deeply appreciate the impatience of the "untouchables" at Poona. I have no heart to quarrel with them for seeking to assert themselves without a due regard to the exigency of taking a wider view. I certainly congratulate them on having stood the ordeal at Parvati Hill without in the least losing their temper and for the injuries they have sustained from the hostile crowd; but I commend for their serious consideration the question if it is wise unnecessarily to mar a country-wide atmosphere of good-will by launching an aggressive campaign when there are fairly bright prospects of achieving the end by lesser means.

SHAME AND HUMILIATION.

Having said so much for the Satyagrahis, I am constrained to say a few words about those who have arrayed themselves against the "untouchable." Satyagrahis and their few brave "touchable" friends. I feel thoroughly ashamed and humiliated over the exhibition of temper and worse made by the crowd evidently of high class Poona Hindus at Parvati Hill against the Satyagrahis who had pledged themselves to strictest non-violence. Did those who form the hostile crowd know that they were damning their own case immeasurably by resorting to violence and abuse and making themselves contemptible in the eyes of non-Hindus and foreigner spectators who asssembled to witness the fun—or should I say—our shame? Poona has the reputation of being the seat of Maharashtra culture and the fountain head of all its inspiration. Are these to be the fruits of intellect and culture?

I cannot close this statement without referring to the Trustees of Parvati. Their manifesto in reply to the letter of the Satyagrahis smacks, I am sorry to say, of bad taste and has been couched in unnecessarily offensive language. It contains no reply to the most essential point in the Satyagrahi's letter, viz., that since they were classed as Hindus in the census report and were not considered as outside the fold of Hindu society even by Hindus, the trustees could not consistently ban them from visiting the temple. The plea of tradition does not hold good for the Satyagrahis can point out any number of occasions in which the tradition has not been respected or has been violated with impunity often for the sake of petty private favours. And this is no special instance of the kind.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

I appeal to the trustees to read the signs of the times and respond gracefully. Orthodoxy, if she wants to hold her place in the community, dare not continue much longer to glorify the element of blind refusal. The revolution is already on that is to bring about a recasting and a restatement of essential as distinguished from non-essential aspects of Hinduism. "He whose idea has ceased to advance is already in retreat" and Orthodoxy must welcome the new fusions in her fold as an advance in power rather than meeting them with terror as a defilement. I hope the Trustees of Parvati Temple will reconsider their position with a cool mind and with a vision for the future and interpret the terms of their trust with dignity and with courage and confer with the Hindu leaders of Poona and with the Satyagrahis to bring this most unseemly chapter to a happy close.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York Futures 20 to 13 Pts Lower

HEAVY SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with January 18.45 and recovered 3 points during the first quarter of an hour on scattered buying. This level proved to be the highest as it was followed by extensive Southern hedge selling influenced to heavy interior crop movement. The demand was insufficient to absorb the hedge selling and after a steady fall in prices throughout the session, the market closed at the lowest level at a decline of 20 points for near months while distant deliveries lost 16 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 18.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market displayed considerable weakness and closed at a decline of 18 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 22 points to 17.98c.

The Port receipts for two days amounted to 192,000 bales while exports to Europe totalled at 17,000 bales, making an addition in stocks by 175,000 bales for two days.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices and with small trading, the opening level was maintained by noon. In the afternoon the market developed into weakness on poor advices from New York and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 10.18d. per lb, and sales figured at 8,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy and irregular. Prices closed at a decline of 1 point for October while January declined 12 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 15.65d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points with January 9.70 and March 9.74.

The crop movement is now reaching the peak and the increasing hedge selling is proving burdensome. Much disturbed financial conditions make it impossible for spinners to go into stocks against their future requirements. Better textile reports particularly from the United States and Manchester fail to check hedge selling. Weather reports are fairly favourable and the nature of weather conditions experienced during the past fortnight were mostly nomal and give no cause for anxiety. Spinners are fairly covered for their immediate needs and it sees that they have adopted cautionary attitude and are anticipated to buy moderately. The market is under the influence of heavy crop movement and as long this movement continues at a fairly high rate, prices in all probability will sag further in the near future and advise following the decline.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 18.38, Lowest 18.20; January Highest 18.48 (10-16 a.m.); Lowest 18.30 (2-59 p.m.).

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"New York cables cotton considerable hedge selling."

Reuter:—

"Market was weak on liquidation, influenced by heavier interior movements and Southern hedge selling."

New York:—

Demand insufficient to absorb hedge selling. Expect further decline near future.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 14.

December	18.21—.20
January	18.30—.20
March	18.60—.17
May	18.88—.16
July	18.90—.13
Middling Spot	18.35—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 14.

October	17.95—.18
December	18.13—.17
Middling Spot	17.98—.22

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 14.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing):—

October	Unquoted.
January	18.42
March	18.70
New York, 11-45 a.m.:—	
October	18.21
January	18.42
March	18.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 14.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 192,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

		Opening.	Closing.
October			9.78—.05
November			9.75—.05
December			9.78—.05
January		9.87	9.82—.05
February			9.83—.04
March		9.95	9.90—.04
April			9.90—.04
May		10.01	9.97—.04
June			9.97—.04
July		10.01	9.97—.04
August			9.94—.04
September			9.90—.04
October			9.86—.05
Middling Spot			10.18—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Scinde—	
Fully Good	6.15
Fine	6.40
Superfine	6.65
Bengal—	
Good	5.90
Fully Good	6.15
Fine	6.40
Oomra—	
Good	7.05
Fully, Good	7.35
Fine	7.65
Broach—	
Fully Good	8.25
Fine	8.50
Superfine	8.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

New York, Oct. 14.

October	14.67—.01
November	14.70—.01
January	14.90—.13
March	15.16—.14
May	15.41—.16
July	15.58—.16
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	15.65

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 14.

Copper, Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	£72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brand	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£13-1/4
Tin, English Ingots	£190-1/4

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)
Ex Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 15.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 543 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 127 per ton.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Oct. 44/6.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. 43/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:
Afloat Sellers 45-6.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch, Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., Sellers 12/3-3/4.
Jan.-Mar. per cwt., Sellers 12/6-3/4.

C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct.-Dec. per cwt., Sellers 12/5.

C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct.-Dec. per cwt., Sellers 12/5-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot Sellers 10-1/16.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £23-17-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. £23-17-6.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Oct.-Nov. £24-2-6.

Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £24-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 14.

Linseed, Oil naked, London, cwt.:
Delivery Sellers Nov.-Dec. 43/-.

Linseed, Oil naked, London, cwt.:
Delivery Paid Jan.-April 41/7-1/2.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

London Ready 23-1
London Forward 23/3
China Op 2-2-15 Clo. 2-3-2
America Cent 50/5
Ready 52/12
Asho Op. 52-6 Clo. 52-12
Kartak Op. 52/8 Clo. 52/14
Magsar 52-10 Clo. 53
Tejimandi Asho -10-
Kartak Rs. 1/

GOLD.

Ready 21/8/6
Asho 21/8/
Kartak 21/7/9
N. Manor 21/9/9
N. City 21/10/3

SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Yesterday decline in London Silver prices was due to China selling in a narrow market. There was good short covering on Chinese advices with steadier exchange at 2-3-1.

NO FAITH IN LOWER COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Messrs. Bruell and Co. in their daily report dated 15th inst. state as under:—

Condition in ready market are little if at all better than in the forward market and the disappointing advices from America, where hedge selling remains very much in evidence, quite naturally cause Trade buyers to hold back. We definitely have no faith in lower prices.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,581
Linseed	9,765
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	522
Gingellyseeds	686
Poppyseeds	50
Groundnuts	15,759
Castorseeds	1,711
Rice	515,023
Myrabollams	1,800
Cottonseeds	5,798
Mowraseeds	3
Gram	447
Joowar	540
Maize	55
Bajree	1,725
Coal	107 tons.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

MARWADI BAZAR RATES:—			
Linseed May	12	15	9
Wheat Jan.	7	13	6
Wheat May	7	14	0
DANA BUNDER RATES:—			
Wheat White Picci	7	6	0
Wheat ready	7	6	0
Wheat Jan.	7	13	6
Wheat May	7	14	0
Groundnuts Feb.	54	11	6
Groundnuts Oct.	11	5	0
Cottonseed Oct.	4	6	0
Linseed Spot	14	2	0
Linseed May	12	15	3
Castorseed May	50	13	6
Rapeseed Yellow Oct.	10	12	0
Teelseed Oct.	11	14	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Our Market ruled quiet to-day with the following closing quotation:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/3 per cwt F.B.H.
S.S. Nurmahal Rs. 8-2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Risadar Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Sept Rs. 8/0 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/5/ per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 14.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19-1/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £128-1/2.
National Bank £48-3/8.
Eastern Bank £6-3/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84-5/8.
Conversion Loan £73-7/8.
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 per cent £100.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £49-3/4.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £55-1/2.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £64-3/4.
Consols £53-5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102.
Victory Bond 4 per cent. £91-1/8.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50-11; lowest Rs. 50-5; closing Rs. 50-7.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54-3, highest Rs. 54-8, closing Rs. 54-5.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Another Rise In Steel Shares Induces Liquidation.

RATHER QUIET SESSION.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

The share market displayed good deal of strength in Tata Steel shares during the early part of the session when Defd. shares after opening at Rs. 292/- advanced to Rs. 299/- on brisk buying by bulls. The market gave good hopes of further rise as the bears were nervous but some liquidation checked the rise and prices gave way with occasional rallies which were shortlived and the session finished at the lowest level of Rs. 290. Cotton mill shares were also inclined to harden but the profit taking wave in steel shares caused a sympathetic decline of small magnitude. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 782/- and soon advanced to Rs. 286/- when profit taking depressed prices to Rs. 280/- and finally closed at

****

AUCTION SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Bombay Dyeing 782, 86, 81, 82, 80, 82, 81.
Century 326, 28, 25.
Colaba 138.
Crescent 87.
Fazul 562, 65, 59, 56, 53, 55.
Indore 373, 72.
Madhowji N. 27.
Nagpur 484, 83.
New Great 173, 72.
Pearl 333, 35, 28.
Simplex 48, 49-6.
Swadeshi 413, 16, 15.
Burma 773, 67, 68.
Hydro 1,278, 80, 65, 66, 65.
Tram 145-15, 46.
Deff. 292, 98, 90, 92, 90-10.
Ord. 73-12, 74-4, 73-10, 4, 3, 2, 73.
Bundi 18-3, 6.
Indian 291, 92, 83, 82, 83, 82.
Katni Ord. 213, 10.
Alcock 351, 43.

****

Rs. 781/-, Fazal shares opened firm at Rs. 562/- and made way to Rs. 565/- when liquidation caused a relapse which eased off prices to Rs. 553/- and after reecovering to Rs. 556/- closed at Rs. 555, Pearls opened at Rs. 333/- and after improving Rs. 2/- declined to Rs. 328. This weakness was extended to other scrips. Bombay Burmah shares registered some decline. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1,278 and after advancing to Rs. 1280 declined to Rs. 1,267/-. At this level there was good demand which hardened prices to Rs. 1,278/- but again met increased selling pressrue and closed at 1,265. Cement shares also suffered a fall.

The market is highly speculative and there is very little investment buying. The financial situation is expected to be tight and further rise in the Bank rate is anticipated with the movement of cotton crop. The technical situation is greatly weakened, however as usual the market looks the strongest at the top or near the top. As long as the bulls control the market, there may not be any sharp decline in prices but it seems certain that no investor will venture to go in stocks high prices manipulated scrips.

CASH BUSINESS.

Khatau Mill shares were paid Rs. 90/-. Solapur Mill shares opened at Rs. 4,475/- but later on were sold at Rs. 4,480/-. Hindustan Mill shares charged hands at Rs. 1,850/-. Broach City Press shares were realised at Rs. 193/12. Haris Subhapati were bought at Rs. 1235. Sialkot railway shares were done at Rs. 89 and Larkhana after opening at Rs. 86/8 improved to Rs. 871. India Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 98/8. Imperial Bank shares at Rs. 1382/8 and new issued at Rs. 340. Baroda Bank shares were bought at Rs. 77/8. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 18/2 but were offered at Rs. 18 later on. Andhra Valley Ordinary shares opened at Rs 762/8 but declined to Rs. 760. Tata Power opened at Rs. 653/12 but increased offerings declined to Rs. 645. Karachi Electricity shares were done at Rs. 151/4. Katni Defd. shares were sold at Rs. 725. A few shares of New India shares changed hands at Rs. 21/14. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 12/4 and improved to Rs. 12/6. Tata Steel 1st and 2nd Pref. shares were done to-day at Rs. 140 and Rs. 81/8 respectively. Tata Oils were fetched Rs. 18. New Bombay Burmahs were done at Rs. 275 and British Burma Petrols were steady at Rs. 4/12.

DECEMBER SETTLEMENT.

Forward business for December settlement will commence on the Stock Exchange from Monday the 21st inst.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-6
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 77/8.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 781-4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broack Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100, 325
Central India 100, 483-12.
Colaba Land 100, 138-12
Crescent 100, 87-3.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 475.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 146-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 280, 555
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil 180.
Gokak 100 1/6.12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 122-8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221 372-8
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y. 1800.
Kastoorchand 100, nil, 11-12.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 87/8.
Kohinoor 10; 168-12
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil 1495.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65.
Minerva 100 nil 38.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 156-4
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 172-8
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 328-12
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63-8.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,480
Simplex Mill 49-6
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 180, 20; 415
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2480.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 945.

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 98-8
Baroda 550 0-8 xd. 77-8
Central 200 xd., 18.
Imperial 506, 40f. 1,382-8
Eastern £5 xd. 87.
Imperial Contributory 125 101 340
Union 5|11, 3-3-6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-6
Central India Mining 5-12
Gwalior Cement 88, 98.
Indian Cement 282-8
Punjab Cement 100. 12-4.
Shahabad Cement 10y. xd. 151-4.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 18/6.
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord 210
Katni Defd 725

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 3|100f. xd. 114.
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 123/12.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd 760
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 146-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1265
Tata Power 800, nil, 645
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y. 140.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1235 80 plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y 550.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 410.
Volkart UP. 50-0-30y 500

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bi. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/3y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-12.
New India Assurance 6y 21-14
Oriental Government Securit Life 169/2070.
Vulcan 100 0/0/0y xd. 5/10

Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y. 343-12
Atock Oil 1, nil; 37.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 215 14.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 35.
Burma (1) Corporation 768/12.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord. 365- Def. 365
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8.
Scindia Seam 12-2.
Tata Construction xd. 42/8
Tata Iron Ord. 73-8
Tata Iron Defd 290-10
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 108/12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 140
Tata 2nd Pref. 81-8
Andhra Pref. 1,020
Tata Power Pref. 1095.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080

Bombay Market

Bombay, Oct. 15.

The local cotton market was entirely closed to-day in memory of the late Sheth Ramgopal Jagannathji.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 14.

Silver:—China sold. Business small. Market closed quiet.

Spot	23-1/16
Forward	23-3/16

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Ready Red leafy Average New	Ready Average Old
Bengal Superfine	245	220
Bengal Fine	235	210
Bengal F.G.	230	195
Sindh-Punjab Fine	....	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	....	....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	....	275
Nagpur Savner Fine	....	275
Yeotmal Fine	....	270
Arvi Fine	....	265
Amraoti Fine	....	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	....	250
Mulkapur Fine	....	240
Khandesh Fine	....	235
Muthia Fine	....	215
Muthia F.G.	....	195
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	....	260
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	255
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	255
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	245
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	260
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	....	....
Miraj|Sangli	....	....
Compta Good	....	....
Jinja	....	440
Busoga	....	445

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st 3 days	Sept. This year.
Khandesh	4	2,644
Central India	137	9,279
Barsi and Nagar	....	2,463
Hyderabad-Gaorani	37	534
Berar	231	14,495
Central Provinces	226	5,326
Total Oomras	635	34,761
Dholera	602	3,180
N.-W. Provinces	137	1,123
Rajputana	98	2,032
Sind-Punjab	44	1,491
Broach	21	2,665
Coompta and Dharwar	144	16,796
Westerns-Northerns	37	6,285
Cocoanada	.. ..	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	2,237
Persian	....	34
American	....	778
Egyptian and African	1,036	9,883
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	65
Total	2,754	81,430

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 10th Oct. Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,831	85,994
Japan and China	4,800	78,928
Coast Ports	225	1,469
Up-country by Rail	....	12,846
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	17,423
Total	6,856	196,660

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 15.

Vinstra, Hauff, Gothenburg.
Risaldar, Zottle, Java.
Trivia, Jones, Abadan.
Aungban, Reed, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

October 16.

British Ambassador, Larkin, Abadan.
Bankura, Fishlay, Busreh

LOADING.

October 15.

Steamer Clan Macbride for Dunkirk
Steamer Ariosto for Marmagoa.
Steamer Nurmahal for Madras.
Steamer Vinstra for Calcutta
Steamer Karoa for Durban

S S Vinstra:—The G T Company's steamer Vinstra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Company's steamer Risaldar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Trivia:—The B S O S and D Company's steamer Trivia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Aungban:—The B S O S and D Company's steamer Aungban, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and kerosene oil.

S S British Ambassador:—The B S O S and D Company's steamer British Ambassador, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 14.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-7/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 6-7/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-3/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 7-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 14.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09.3/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.86
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.94
T.T. Berne on London	25.18
T.T. Paris on London	123.91
T.T. London on Prague	164.37

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Oct. 15.

Rainfall has been local in Burma while a few thunder showers have occurred in South Bengal and Madras Presidency. The low pressure area over the Central Bay of Bengal persists.

The chief amounts of rainfall are.—Port Blair half an inch, Tavoy and Diamond Island one and a half, Victoria Point three quarters; Mergui, Rangoon, Monywa and Myitkyina a quarter; Saugor Island one, Chaibasa a quarter; Bhuj a half; Madura three; Cochin a half and Marmagao and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in Kashmir.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about five thousand and nine hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at fifteen hours fiftythree minutes on Monday, October 14.—A. P.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool, Oct. 14.

October close at s. 9/4d. up 1/8d.
Dec. close at s. 9/8d. unchanged.
Mar. close at s. 10/2 1/8d. up 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—
Dec. per bushel Dol. 1.34-1/8 —1-1/4.
Mar. per bushel Do. 1.41-1/2 —1-1/4.
May per bushel Dol. 1.45 —1-1/8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:
Nov. 24.50 —10.
Feb. 20.75 up 20.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 14.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-17-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £17-12-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £19-13-9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York Oct. 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7. Quality), Spot 13-7/8.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
19 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind	ALL	11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..	NOW SAIL	19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		16,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
		TRANSHIPMENT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..	ADEN	15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon,	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
13th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£118
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents. Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
22nd Oct.	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£81
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
16th Oct.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th „	Varela ..	Busrah via Karachi
19th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
21st Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & O. Mandvi.
23rd „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned,

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tottori Maru	597 3	19 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru	10700	.. ..	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru	6023	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.. ..	@13 Nov
@Nagato Maru	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10400	.. ..	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kamo Maru	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maidan	
Korea Maru	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN,"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
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Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

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Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per. half year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
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HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
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Paid-up Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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M W. S.

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M 32964

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M 32779

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NOTICE.

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32994

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J PRASAD, Diwan, Raigarh State.

P.) B. N. Rly.,

32988

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST.

FIVE BONDS Nos. 14292 14296 of the Asiatic Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bangalore, standing in the name of P. G. Rathod, have been LOST. Anybody claiming to have any interest in the above Bonds, should notify the same to the Company within 10 days, otherwise no further claim will be entertained.

1948

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32393

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TENDERS FOR (1) QUARRYING AND (2) CRUSHING RUBBLE AT SEWRI QUARRY, SCHEME 57.

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(1) Quarrying work.

(2) For crushing rubble, etc., into metals of different grades,

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Forms of tender and specification can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2 in each case.

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(Sd.) D. N. BARIA, L.C.E., Engineer-in-Charge, Northern Division.

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32990

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Ornaments such as gold watch with chain, gold sleeve links and studs, and furniture such as Godrej and Boyce safe, bedsteads, cupboards, almirah, dressing table, chairs, drawing room suites, marble top round table, leather lined chairs, hat-stands, teapoys, revolving book-stand, easy and rocking chairs, wash-hand table, meat-safes, screen, crockery, pictures, etc., etc.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground which is a Wadi or an oart admeasuring 12,069 square yards or thereabouts to gather with the wells buildings erection structure trees, plants &c., lying and being at Dadar Kumbharwada (Mahim Agar Road) in the registration sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old Nos. 638-639, New Nos. 3837 & 4587 (wrongly stated in the said mortgage dated 10th July 1923 as 4389) Old Survey No. 484 and New Survey No. 1842 (wrongly stated in the said mortgage as 1841) and Cadastral Survey No. 1265 (wrongly stated in the said mortgage as Nos. 3837 and 4587) of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipal Collector and Assessor of Tax under D Ward Nos. 3392, 3363 and 3364 and Street Nos. 826, 827 and 828 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a public passage on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Balaji Mankar Bhandari and on or towards the East by the property of Sadanand Trimbak Kale.

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Machine on view at Nagdevi Street.

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THE SECRETARY,

CENTRAL BADK EXCUTOR & TRUSTEE Co., Ltd.

SUIT AGAINST KATHIAWAR CHIEF.

Alleged Indecent Proposal To A Girl.

Grave allegations were made against the Chief of Bajana, a small State in Kathiawar, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay when the police applied for the extradition of Gerald Edwin Le Febour to answer a charge of theft on Tuesday.

It was alleged that Malik Shree Kamalkhan, the 23-year-old Chief of the State,lured Gerald Le Febour and his young wife, Mary Blanch, from Bombay, by promising a good appointment to the former that subsequently he made indecent proposals to the girl and attempted to outrage her modesty.

Gerald was arrested by the Bombay City Police on Saturday on a warrant from the Bajana State The Chief Presidency Magistrate who heard the accused's counsel ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 1,000 and adjourned the hearing of the proceeding.

Deputy Inspector Foster of the Palton Road Police station, applied for an order extraditing Gerald Le Febour to the Bajana State.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S JOB.

Mr. K. F. Nariman requested the Magistrate to report against the extradition. The Chief of Bajana State is a young man of 23. Counsel alleged that some time ago, Gerald who was then residing in Bombay with his wife Mary Blanch, was introduced to the Chief, through the Chief's Parsi Agent. After the introduction, the Chief visited Gerald's residence where he was introduced to Gerald's wife. Before leaving Bombay, the Chief invited Gerald to his State offering him a tempting post as Superintendent of Police on a salary of Rs. 250 with free board and lodging. Gerald, who was then getting only Rs. 75 in Bombay, went with his wife to the State last June, at the expense of the Chief. They were accommodated in the State Guest House. Gerald was subsequently offered a post only on Rs. 50 as a subordinate in the Chief's household. When reminded of his promise, the Chief promised to pay the balance of Rs. 200 from his own pocket.

JOY-RIDES.

Proceeding, Mr. Nariman said, that the Chief used to visit Gerald and his wife at the Guest House almost daily and when Gerald explained to him his financial difficulties, the Chief offered him a sum of Rs. 800 to pay off his creditors in Bombay. The Chief took them often for drives in his two seater car. At times, he went out alone with the young girl pretending to teach her motor-driving. About the middle of June, he also presented her a dressing case with an inscription of his name and rings and wrist-watches to her and her husband. After sometime, Mary came to Bombay and fetched her sister. With the permission of the Chief, the latter was allowed to stay with them.

ESCAPE FROM STATE.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said, that on July 21 last, the Chief took May Blanche in his car to an out of the way place, made an indecent proposal and attempted to outrage her modesty. When she protested he took out a revolver and threatened to shot her. She tactfully persuaded him to drive back to her residence where she narrated the whole incident to her husband. Gerald immediately decided to leave the State quickly with his wife. The Chief heard of the plans and took a promissory note from Gerald for Rs. 800 which amount was originally intended as a present and also an acknowledgement for Rs. 200 which was paid for expense as arranged. As Gerald was anxious to be out of the clutches of the State, he passed these documents and returned to Bombay with his wife and her sister.

COUNTER CHARGE OF THEFT.

After his arrival in Bombay, Gerald sent the Chief on August 9, a solicitor's notice threatening to file criminal action and make a complaint to the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern Kathiawar States, regarding his conduct. On August 19, the Chief sent a reply through his solicitors denying the allegations. As a counter-blast, for the first time, about a month after the departure of Gerald, his wife and his sister-in-law from the State, the Chief alleged that Gerald stole from the Guest House linen, napkins, towels, etc., belonging to the State, apparently of the value of a few rupees.

LETTER TO POLITICAL AGENT.

A reply was sent on behalf of Gerald, repudiating the charge of theft. Thereupon, the solicitors of the Chief sent a further reply on August 27, wherein the list of articles was magnified to include silver-plated ware. It was also stated therein that no dressing case was given to Gerald and his wife and that if they did possess one, "it is evident they have not come to it by legitimate means." Some days later, Gerold caused a letter, to be sent through his solicitors, to the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency, complaining about the conduct of the Chief and forwarding copies of correspondence.

A CIVIL SUIT.

Meanwhile, the Chief, through the Parsi Agent, who introduced Gerald to him in Bombay, filed a civil suit against Gerald for Rs. 1,050. A process was served on him. But having been apprehensive of his personal safety, Gerald did not attend the State Court. The plaint mentioned that he stole silverplated ware, forks, knives, etc., of the value of Rs. 80. As the Chief was frustrated in his attempts to make Gerald attend the State Civil Court, Mr. Nariman contended that now an attempt was being made to get him extradited into the State territory on a false and frivolous charge of theft.

GERALD'S WIFE DRESSED IN SAREE.

To show the terms of familiarity and friendship between his client's family and the Chief, Mr. Nariman produced the negative of a group photo. He said that the group consisted of the Chief, Gerald and Gerald's wife dressed in a chiffon saree presented to her by the Chief. Mr. Nariman added that the Chief tried to destroy the photos.

In conclusion, Mr. Nariman submitted that his client was prepared to meet the charge against him in any British Court or in the City of Bombay and that this was a fit case for such transfer from the Bajana State Court, under Section 188, Criminal Procedure Code. He requested the Magistrate to report against the extradition.

Pending further proceedings, the Magistrate ordered the release of Gerald on bail.

SANTA CRUZ GYM. DEFEATED.

:o:

KASERKODI'S FAULTLESS CENTURY

A splendid bowling and batting performance by Kaserkodi, the young Hindu batsman was the feature of the match played between the Santa Cruz Gymkhana and the Saraswat XI on the Cross Maidan, on Sunday. Playing for the Saraswat's Kaserkodi scored a faultless century and steered his side to victory. He remained unbeaten and hit 14 fours and 2 sixers.

The Gymkhana knocked 75 runs in the first innings Savant contributing 23. The Saraswats scored 150 for the loss of 8 wickets and won the match.

The following are the scores:—

SANTA CRUZ GYMKHANA.

Sutaria, c—b, S D Rao	0
M C Mody, b Kaserkodi	0
Kalyanpur Shanker Rao, b Nadkarni	0
Khandwalla, c—b Kaserkodi	3
Telly M., b S D Rao	6
A S Savant St., b Kaserkodi	23
Divetia l.b.w., b. Kaserkodi	0
K N Desai, b Nadkarni	4
Mehta I. N., c—b Kaserkodi	12
Kajiji, c—b Kaserkodi	6
Mehta (not out)	0
Extras	14
Total	75

Bowling Analysis:—

Kaserkodi 6 wkts.; Nadkarni 2 wkts.; S. D. Rao 2 wkts.

SARASWAT CLUB.

G S Adwe, b Telly	2
K Gampa, b Khandwalla	0
P N Kaserkodi, (not out)	106
R P Kalyanpur, b Kajiji	0
S S Ullal, b Kajiji	4
S D Rao, c—b Khandwalla	18
U L Kodikal, b Khandwalla	1
B V Nadkarni, b Telly	0
M R Vaknalli (not out)	11
Nadkarni, D G, b Telly	4
V K Heble (did not bat)	
Extras	4
Total (for 8 wkts.)	150

A VETERAN JOURNALIST.

LATE MR. ANDREW FONSECA.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Andrew Fonseca, a free lance journalist and for many years connected with local English dailies as a permanent contributor. Mr. Fonseca was a well-known figure in Bandra and the Thana District. He began journalistic career on the editorial staff of the now defunct "Bombay Gazette" and later on attached himself to the "Advocate of India." From the start of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Fonseca left the "Advocate of India" to join "The Chronicle" and was till his death "Chronicle's" Suburban Correspondent. Mr. Fonseca was essentially a journalist with "nose for news" and his bright "newsy" paragraphs about doings in Bandra and the Suburbs were much appreciated.

Mr. Fonseca was ailing for a week and passed away on 11th instant. His funeral was attended by his numerous friends and admirers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting to sympathise with Poona Satyagraha—Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 6-30 p.m.

The Capitol: Henry Victor, Lillian Hall-Davis and Walter Butler in "Tommy Atkins"—drama 9 parts The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will be in attendance during both the performances on Wednesday and Friday, Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients (male 1478, females 1567 and 2223 children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of September was 5266.

A WARD D.C.C.

As there were only 5 candidates for 5 seats from this ward the following have been declared elected as members of the B.P.C.C. without contest (1) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; (2) Mr. M. H. Vakil; (3) Mr. C. G. Shah; (4) Mr. Gulabdas Harjiwandas and (5) Mr. Venishankar Madhoji Vasu.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Line steamer "Clan Macbeth" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

The O. S. K. steamer "Chifuku Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 14th Oct. and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 27th Oct. via Pennang and Colombo.

The O. S. K. steamer "Shunko Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 14th October and is due to arrive in Bombay on 8th November via usual ports.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 15th October, 1929. Total amount offered was Rs. 20,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-12-0 and above aggregating Rs. 17,25,000 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 4-14-5 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs of three months bills will be received on Tuesday the 22nd October, 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 25th October, 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India.—

Remittances during the week ending 12 Oct ,1929 155,000. Total remittances from 1st April, 1929 to 12 Oct., 1929 3,580,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.—

Total remittances from 1st April, 1929 to 12 Oct., 1929 7,500,000.

Total.—

Remittances during the week ending 12 Oct., 1929 155,000. Total remittances from 1st April, 1929 to 12 Oct., 1929 11,080,000.

****

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK FUTURES 4 POINTS DOWN.

JANUARY.

New York, Oct. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	18.30
To-day's Opening Rate	18.31
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	18.26
Difference	—.04

The market opened with a rise of 1 point and ruled very steady with small weakness. There was scattered covering and prices were quoted 6 points higher in the afternoon. The market became weak on hedge selling and closed at a decline of 4 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A.-M. Rs. 336 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	9.82
To-day's Opening Rate	9.77
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.75
Difference	—.06

AMERICAN MILL CONSUMPTION

To-day's Census Bureau Report on U. S. Mill Consumption for September of 546,000 bales is 1,000 bales more than the Garside estimate. The Report was considered as expected and there is no change in prices

INDIGENOUS BANKING.

Bombay Banking Inquiry.

SHOLAPUR MERCHANTS' CHAMBERS' STATEMENT.

The following are concluding extracts from the statement submitted by the Committee of the Sholapur Merchant's Chamber to the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee.

The indigenous banker does the business of money lending, discounting of hundies, buying and selling on commission, receiving deposits, opening current accounts, arranging remittances, etc.

He finances agriculturists, trade and industry, to a very great extent. He was the only financier and is still a bigger-financing of agriculture demand loans are granted and cash credits are allowed by indigenous bankers on personal securities in current accounts. Some times advances are made against goods. The rate of interest is generally from 6 to 9 per cent. Besides interest 1/8 per cent is charged as commission (Adata) on each debit entry. When a banker requires money he draws Hundies on his Bombay Agents or borrows temporarily from his fellow bankers. The rate of interest on deposits received is from 4 1/2 to 6 per cent per annum.

Those who do buying and selling along with banking do like their customers to buy or sell through them. But if it is not so done, 1/8 per cent is charged on withdrawals. The agriculturists have to pay interest from 12 to 18 per cent. This rate can be brought down by improving the lot of agriculturists, thus making them less needy of debts by abolishing the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act and by supplying Shroffs with funds at low rates. But reduction of rate alone will not go much way to improve the lot of agriculturists. It will of course give them some relief. Our indigenous bankers are much satisfied if they get net 9 per cent return on their whole capital.

The indigenous bankers have played an important part in the economic life of the villagers. They have been there through all the political and social vicissitudes and still they continue to be an important factor. It becomes possible for the agriculturists to obtain a loan from these bankers on personal security, because the sawkar knows their families and financial circumstances. They do not find it so easy to obtain a loan from the Joint Stock Bank because of the red tapism which govern a bank's dealings with its customers. It is true that the Co-operative Banks have been helpful to the agriculturists to a certain extent; but the extent is very limited. In the first place they advance to members and secondly their resources are very limited. There is ample scope for work for agencies and other than co-operative banks and in this connection it may be suggested, as observed in the beginning of this statement that the indigenous bankers will be able to help agriculturists with a greater ease and economy, if they are helped by the central banking organization of the country.

INVESTMENT HABIT.

1, 2, & 3.—For those who have something to save there are various sorts of Investment Facilities:—(1) Trade, (2) Industry, (3) Stocks and Shares, (4) Government Securities, (5) Deposits with Banks, (6) Deposits with Shroffs, (7) Savings Banks, (8) Lands and Property, (9) Ornaments, etc.

The prosperity of a nation depends upon the position of the productive industries and agriculture, and these are far from satisfactory in this country. The real growth of industry will only be possible when its stability and future are assured by adequate protective measures. The whole policy of the Government or as a matter of fact the whole machinery of the Government ought to be radically changed without which no appreciable results can be possible. In the absence of proper protection of the industry, no one dares to invest his money in promoting industries. Looking to the fate of the already established industry of cotton manufacture, investment in stocks and shares is becoming unpopular. Government securities are also not so much attractive in view of the recent uncommon fluctuations in their quotations. There being no scope in other directions there is a great rush in shopkeepers' buying and selling business. Therefore those who cannot profitably trade and those who have some surplus to invest, do invest their money in landed property without minding what return it gives because of its immoveable nature. This has forced up the value of land uneconomically. Ornaments also claim a reasonable portion of the savings and under any circumstances there will be some capital locked up in ornaments. As regards hoarding it is not on a very big scale and that is due to the sweating policy of the Government. It is generally believed by the masses that ingenious manipulations of currency and ratio, the Government have been successful in squeezing away all the gold from the country and only paper is left instead. The disappearance of gold coin from circulation is looked upon as an ominous sign. It is argued that, if such state of things continue, no gold will be seen in the country. Hence all the efforts to save whatever gold they can by hoarding it under their hearth. If, therefore, true gold standard is introduced with gold currency, this tendency to hoard will naturally disappear. True investment and banking facilities can be said to have developed and improved only when industries thrive in the country. At present the majority of the agriculturists and other population have no funds to invest.

ALL ACQUITTED IN JAVERI MURDER CASE.

Verdict Cheered By Crowds In High Court.

"SOMETHING FISHY IN CONDUCT OF POLICE."

Amidst dramatic scenes all the accused in the Javeri murder case were acquitted on Tuesday as a result of the jury's unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The jury took half an hour to consider their decision which was announced at 5-30 p.m. The approver, Babulal alias Zahur Ahmed was reported to be arrested by the police after the conclusion of the trial.

The accused in the case are Monghibai, the broker's wife, (2) Krishnaram Rajaram, their former cook who is alleged to be her paramour, (3) Govind Velji Soni, Monghibai's brother and (4) Karson Giga.

The deciding factors in the acquittal were the absence of independent evidence to corroborate the allegations of the approver and the woman Amarbai at whose house the plot was alleged to be hatched. The expert's opinion was also regarded as doubtful value as being biassed in favour of the party who called them to give evidence—i.e., the prosecution in this case. These points were emphasised by Mr. Justice Ragnekar in his charge to the jury; and in support of this view, he cited authorities among whom was Lord Reading, Ex-Viceroy of India (when he was Lord Chief Justice of England). About the alleged love letters, Mr. Justice Ragnekar thought they were not written by Monghibai.

MR. VELINKAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, counsel for Monghibai, who occupied the greater part of the day, strongly commented on the conduct of the police in giving "unusually favourable treatment" to Amarbai. This woman, he said, was suspected of keeping stolen property. She was a common public woman who called herself a widow, though her first husband was alive. She was a woman of no character and was an associate of thieves and burglars. And yet the police did not search her room, she was not arrested, nor even a bail-bond taken from her. The police implicitly believed in her statement.

"SOMETHING FISHY."

"There is something very very fishy in the conduct of the police," said Mr. Velinker to the jury. "There is something rotten and putrid in this case, and the police don't want it to come on the surface and be seen by you."

Regarding the alleged love-letters of Monghibai, Mr. Velinker asked the jury to wipe out of their minds whatever they might have heard about her carrying on intrigues and "liasons" with the cookKrishnaram (the second accused).

These letters, counsel submitted were probably stolen by the approver (Babulal alias Zahur Mohmad) and his associates from some other houses, and were used by them to bolster up this false case of conspiracy.

"EXPERTS ARE LIARS."

On the value of handwriting experts' evidence, Mr. Velinker said that Baron Bramwell had mentioned 3 classes of perverters of truth, namely, liars, damned liars, and experts. These experts, said Mr. Velinker, had an unconscious bias in favour of the party calling them. They knew what their party wanted to prove, and having once given a certain opinion, they were incapable of forming an independent judgment.

Mr. Justice Ragnekar then gave his summing-up, which lasted an hour and a half after which the jury retired to give their verdict. On jury's unanimous verdict of "not guilty" all the accused were ordered to be acquitted.

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Chief Officer For Fire Brigade.

CITY FATHERS DISCUSS QUESTION.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, presided over the deliberations of the Corporation on Tuesday, having fully recovered from his illness.

The Corporation discussed as an urgent matter again the question of appointment of the Chief of the Fire Brigade in Bombay. The Municipal Commissioner intimated that he had cabled to England enquiring if Mr. Norman Coombs would agree to the appointment for a period of five years subject to renewal of appointment and he had received a reply in the affirmative. The Municipal Commissioner, it would be recalled, acting on a resolution of the Corporation of July 12 last, addressed the Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade requesting him to select a suitable man. The latter selected Mr. Norman Coombs, Sub-Officer, London Fire Brigade, his special qualification being motor driving. When the matter came before the Corporation last month, Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri moved that the Corporation should proceed to select a candidate at a meeting to be held on a day to be fixed hereafter by the President. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved an amendment that the appointment of Mr. Coombs be made subject to renewal for a term of five years. Dr. J. V. Vora on Tuesday moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for further enquiry.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved the third amendment to request the Commissioner to invite applications by giving advertisements in England and India and submit names of suitable candidates for selection, it being understood that the present staff of the Fire Brigade as well as Mr. Coombs were at liberty to apply.

The question being put to vote Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

OLD WOMAN DASHES AGAINST CAR.

:o:

Acccident Near Bhendy Bazaar.

On Monday evening, a Khoja old woman was run over by a motor car near Bhendy Bazar who subsequently died in the J. J. Hospital a few hours after admission. It appeared from evidence that Mr. Ahte Shahabuddin Mohsin, a Mahomedan, was driving his motor car No. 4474-X from J. J. Hospital towards Pydhownie and a tram car was coming from the opposite direction. Near Bhendy Bazar, Hirabai aged 65 years, passed from the tram car side and dashed against the motor car. She was removed to the Hospital where she died subsequently. Medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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MR. VENKITRAMA BHAGAVATAR

:o:

Well-known Musician in Bombay.

Brahmasri Ennapatam Venkitrama Bhagavathar and his suite arrived in Bombay on Tuesday. The Bhagavathar is a well-known exponent of Karnatic Music. His Harikatha performances have always attracted large and appreciative gatherings. It is understood that several music and Harikatha parties are being arranged taking advantage of the presence of the Bhagavathar in this city.

SYMPATHY FOR THE POONA "UNTOUCHABLES".

Under the joint auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangha and the Bharateeya Bahishkrita Seva Samaj a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-night (Wednesday) at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, under the Presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, to congratulate the Poona 'untouchables" for their bold stand and to consider the situation at Poona in connection with the Parvati Temple Satyagraha. Prominent persons will speak on the occasion.

U. S. MILLS CONSUMPTION

:o:

September 546,000 Bales.

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
August	558,000	527,000	633,000	501,000	449,000	357,455
September	546,000	492,000	627,000	571,000	433,000	435,216
October		619,000	613,000	569,000	543,000	538,000
November		611,000	626,000	584,000	543,000	492,000
December		534,000	544,000	605,000	575,000	532,000
January		668,000	582,000	605,000	583,000	590,000
February		598,000	574,000	590,000	567,000	550,000
March		633,000	581,000	694,000	635,000	583,000
April		632,000	525,000	619,000	578,000	597,000
May		668,000	578,000	633,000	517,000	531,000
June		570,000	511,000	663,000	519,000	494,000
July		546,000	439,000	569,000	461,000	484,000
Total		7,098,000	883,000	7,203,000	6,453,000	6178671

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1929.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

—:o:—

In reply to a deputation of leading American Jews Mr. MacDonald made a statement about British policy in regard to Palestine, which will be hailed with satisfaction by the Jews but which is sure to exasperate the Arab population of that unhappy land. The British Premier praised the "devotion" of the Jewish immigrants in rebuilding their ancient Home and assured the deputation that Britain would stand by the Balfour Declaration. The MacDonald Government have recently repeated their assurance to the Jews that Britain has no intention whatsoever of renouncing the mandate and yet the continued unrest in Palestine and the notoriously inefficient manner in which British authorities in the country have handled and are handling a grave situation are evidence enough, if evidence was necessary, that the only way out of the 'impasse' is for Britain to relinquish the mandate and help in the establishment of a genuine form of self-government in the country, in which each community will have its effective and adequate representation.

This view is being widely pressed even in Tory journals now. The remarkable contributions of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", who is studying the situation on the spot, have opened the eyes of that very section of the British public, which is inclined to favour a policy of continuance of the mandate, to the utter impossibility of Britain retaining it for long without having to shoulder the responsibility of ruling Palestine with a large British garrison, keeping the country practically under martial law. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett emphasizes that the demands of the Grand Mufti on behalf of his people are so reasonable that Britain cannot avoid giving them her most earnest consideration. This influential Arab divine demands that Arabs must have political equality with the Jews and that they must enjoy equal economic rights with the Jews. He demands the abrogation of Jewish monopolies for hydro-electric and other concessions, and the re-granting of all concessions by and through a Federal Government on the basis of competition. He urges upon Britain the desirability of retaining "the 'status quo' regarding the Holy Places of the respective religions" and he desires that a reform of immigration rules should be taken in hand at once.

But how can there be instituted a "Federal Government" unless Britain relinquishes the mandate? As Viscount Rothermere, who in an outspoken article in the "Daily Mail" assails the whole mandatory policy, points out, Britain, immediately after the conclusion of the Great War, issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Palestine, which promised them

> "the establishment of national Governments and Administrations deriving their authority from the initiative and free choice of the indigenous populations".

Britain, however, has quietly forgotten all about this proclamation while she reiterates her adherence to the notorious Balfour Declaration. The political system, under which the Arabs who form 82 per cent of the whole population live, is grossly unjust to them. They are under the rule of a British High Commissioner, with a Council nominated by him. But even the British administration, as Viscount Rothermere points out, has not a free hand. "It is under the supervision of a group of international Jews known as the 'Jewish Agency', a body set up by the League of Nations, and having complete charge of Education, Finance, and Public Works." This system, one can easily imagine, is an ideal one for the Dead Sea concession-hunters and for the syndicates, controlled by British and American Jews, that are anxious to "develop" the economic resources of Palestine. It is, however, a system which spells political ruin and economic subjection to the Arabs and which means a huge burden to the British tax-payer for the "garrisoning" of Palestine. Viscount Rothermere who desires Britain to be free "from all her wretched entanglements in the Middle East" calls upon the Labour Government "to face facts" and to "hand back the mandate". This is, indeed, the only way out of the miserable situation, which operates cruelly on the Arabs, and which will not end until Palestine is allowed to enjoy self-government.

FIRST THINGS FIRST.

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We published yesterday two lengthy letters from Munshi Iswar Saran, M.L.A., who is now in London and who is evidently brooding much over the plight of his native land in the light of his experiences in the land of its present rulers. In one of these letters he tells us—not for the first time—that the Labour Party in Parliament is very sympathetic towards India and that a vigorous publicity propaganda should be carried on by Indians in England and other foreign countries to strengthen the hands of the Labour Party and to enlist the sympathy of the world. This propaganda, he says, must be immediately undertaken, "at least fifty lakhs of rupees" should be spent over it and the services of at least two dozen able earnest Indians should be requisitioned. He is confident that in this way "the voice of the Simon Commission may be drowned and the voice of India passionately demanding freedom may be heard all over the world."

We have never denied the value, such as it is, of foreign propaganda, though we remember that in 1921 we arrested the attention of the world without sending any ambassadors abroad. But first things must come first. Foreign propaganda on an organised scale, beyond what must be done voluntarily by Indians abroad, may well be commenced, say, a week after some decent progress is made in the most effective and yet the simplest item of the national programme, the boycott of foreign cloth though Khaddar and mill-made cloth, an item which is woefully neglected by so many of our leaders. Just at present two dozen earnest Indian leaders, scouring their respective provinces preaching the boycott of foreign cloth will achieve a great deal more than two hundred Indian ambassadors abroad vainly seeking the world to believe that India means business. Imagine an Indian ambassador speaking with "the voice of India passionately demanding freedom," being confronted with the question "How fares it with your ten-year old programme of boycott of foreign cloth"? What sympathy will the world feel for a country which grows all the cotton it needs and has millions of unemployed hands to make all the necessary cloth but which never-the-less sends the cotton thousands of miles away and its own cost and pays for its foreign manufacture into cloth? If real strenuous work is not possible here, no publicity abroad would be of any avail. Indeed less publicity of our helplessness would be relief.

COURAGEOUS SOUL.

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Mr. Kabali's account of his experiences in his eventful flight from Croydon to an isolated spot in the North African desert where disaster overtook him breathes the adventurous spirit and the indomitable courge of this Indian youth, who embarked upon a perilous enterprise in a small machine, not equipped with wireless. He has shown that, given the necessary training and opportunities, Indian youth will not be lacking in the capacity to utilise to the best advantage the possibilities of the newest method of transport. But are they having any encouragement either from the Government or from Indian capitalists? What prevents the Government of India from announcing to which concern has been given the tender for carrying mails by air, as a subsidiary line from Karachi to Delhi? It is their duty to see that a genuinely Indian concern operates this line and that it employs as far as possible indigenous talent. And is it not equally necessary for our ruling Princes and merchant princes who can spend thousands for sport in buying and running race horses, to promote civil aviation, an enterprise which will offer them both sport and business possibilities and provide employment to Indian pilots and mechanics?

HYDERABAD FINANCE.

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The State of Hyderabad has the enviable privilege of being able to show fat surpluses year after year. The old accumulated surpluses must now be several crores, and the Budget note for the year 1339 Fasli, the year ending 5th October, 1930, shows an estimated surplus of over 50 lakhs; and if the old tradition should continue, the revised surplus may be more, and the actual more still. The latest Budget note assures the public that the "increasing receipts are not due to any increase in the existing or any imposition of fresh demands on the people but to better administration and to an ever-increasing yield under our investments and Railways." But since the largest part of the income comes from the taxes, it cannot be denied that more is taken from the people than is quite necessary or is given back in utility services. If the yield from investments and Railways is ever-increasing and the administration is getting more and more efficient, the irresistible inference from continued surpluses is that the present demands upon the people should be reduced or the utility services should be increased. There can be no two better ways of doing this than to encorce rapid prohibition of liquor in the State and the introduction of compulsory primary education throughout the State. Both these reforms are accepted as righteous ideals by the whole country, total abstinence from liquor being enjoined by the Hindu religion as well as by Islam. Other parts of India are striving hard to effect these reforms, but find themselves handicapped by want of funds. It should be easy for Hyderabad to introduce them if there is only the will to do so. It reflects little credit on the State that in respect of popular education Hyderabad is lagging far behind Baroda, Mysore and even the smaller State of Travancore.

ISOLATING BURMA.

MAKING IT SAFE—FOR BRITISH CAPITALIST.

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON.)
(Special to "The Chronicle.")

> Will you walk into my parlour?
> said the spider to the fly,
> 'Tis the prettiest little parlour
> that ever you did spy.
> English Nursery Rhyme.

The Burma wells yield annually round about 260 million gallons of oil. Burma produces also some 380 thousand tons of teak, five million ounces of silver, together with lead, manganese. Her rice exports are the largest in the world. All the above, except some portion of the rice trade, are in British hands, and of them oil is politically by far the most important. Did Burma produce nothing except oil, she would still be one of the brightest jewels in the British capitalist crown.

To-day oil, or rather its bye-product petrol, is King. As a French senator, M. Henri Berenger, has put it: "He who owns the oil will own the world, for he will rule the sea by means of the heavy oils, the air by means of the ultra-refined oils and the land by means of petrol and the illuminating oils". Britain, with her quick sense of essentials, has been quick to grasp this fact. Did she not spend 200 millions sterling in order to seize the Mosul Oil? Did she not annexe Palestine—the word "Mandate" is, of course, mere make-belief,—in order to have a pipe line under her control from Mosul to Jaffa? The actual cause of the collapse of the Genoa Conference was the struggle between the British Dutch Shell and the American Standard Companies. The Arcos raid and the break with Russia were the direct result of an oil intrigue. Oil and petrol are vital necessaries for the next war.

POLITICAL INFANTS.

Yet there exist in Burma people so naive, so credulous as to imagine that after Burma is separated from India, it would be possible for her to receive self-government. These political infants had better return to the nursery and learn how to spell Petrol. We are not living in a world ruled by copy-book maxims, where kindly British, French, Japanese and Americans train other nations in democracy. We live in a world governed by oil, iron and steel. These and other raw materials are the backbone of politics. For them and for markets politicians declaim, armies march, navies bombard and aeroplanes rain death from the air.

Naturally the oil barons and other industrial magnets are somewhat coy of the lime-light. It is unlikely that men would lay down their lives and tax-payers submit to incredible burdens in order to increase the dividends of men already fabulously wealthy. They manoeuvre behind the scenes whilst statesmen treat their interests as national interests and wrap up in glowing periods the sordid schemes of the great combines. But it is economic interests which determine imperial policy. All the rest is paint and outward show.

BEWARE OF THE GIFTS.

The British non-official community in Burma greets the idea of separation with enthusiasm, tempered with a certain discretion, for even a people so credulous as are some Burmese might become suspicious if capitalist aims were too blatantly expressed. "Burma for the Burmese", they cry when they mean "Burma for the British capitalists". They adduce reasons for separation which have as much to do with realities as the fact that the Burmese wear gaungbaungo whilst Indians wear turbans. Let the Burmese ask themselves these questions. Have these men shown any zeal hitherto for democracy or for equality between white men and Asiatic? Have they not consistenly, so far as in them lay, opposed every advance, feeble as they have been, towards self-government? Is it credible then that they would support separation if in any way it conduced to a free Burma?

These views are supported by the Burmese Government, which like British Government the world over—the Labour Cabinet is no exception—is the champion of the banking and industrialist interests. Its present zeal for Burmese autonomy will deceive no one. This is the same Government which under Sir Reginald Craddock fought strenuously to exclude Burma from even the slight advance recorded by the Montagu Constitution. That Governor, whose reactionary views were notorious, also advocated

(Continued on page 10.)

MILK PROBLEM OF BOMBAY

A SUGGESTED SOLUTION.

(BY NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI.)
II.

The tragedy of the whole problem is that it was easy to avoid this shocking slaughter of best she-buffaloes killed not primarily for food but because they had to be disposed of! It was easy to keep down the price of milk if only facilities for the importation of milk from a distance of 100 to 200 miles had been persistently asked for, and given! This would have involved neither the Railway, the Municipality, or the Government in any great expenditure as is shown below. The tragedy of it is that the people of Bombay including nearly 3,00,000 mothers and children are consuming only 1/3rd lb. milk per head per day when they should have got at least 1 lb. per head daily at the same price. It should be noted here that poor people must be getting hardly 1/6 lb. a day as most of the milk goes naturally to the middle class and rich population. The present daily consumption of milk is only 3,72,000 lbs., when it should have been nearly 12 lakhs lbs. This very low consumption of milk—the only single food that is easily digestible and is yet rich in high class proteins, fats and sugar and all the vitamins—is undoubtedly responsible for many diseases such as tuberculosis, rickets, sprue and bronchitis, that are steadily on the increase in Bombay. Moreover, it is well-known that the deficiency of milk leads to lowered vitality, stunted growth and low expectation of life—an all too common observation in Bombay at the present day!

THE SOLUTION.

The solution lies with the Railways, the Corporation, the Government, the buffaloes-owners and the shocked and enlightened public all working together for the common aim of improving and cheapening the milk-supply of Bombay and putting a stop to this unprecedented and inhuman practice of slaughtering young she-buffaloes of the best breed at the rate of nearly 21,000 every year, not to mention the loss of an equal number of baby-calves that die within a week of their arrival in Bombay! There is no parallel to this practice found anywhere in the world.

The assumption that Bombay's milk-supply can be rapidly increased and cheapened can be shown to be sound by considering the present-day price of milk in such large cities as Hamburg, Berlin, London and New York. In all these places most of the milk is transported from a distance of 100 to 400 miles. In Hamburg, certified pure milk is sold to the retail consumer at 1-1/4 annas a pound or 2 annas a seer. In London it is sold at 2 annas a pound. Surely there must be something radically wrong with the milk trade of Bombay. Comparing the cost of living in Hamburg or London with that in Bombay we should get milk here at even less than 2 annas a seer.

THE RAILWAYS STAND TO GAIN.

Along the B. B. and C. I. line there are vast tracts of land suitable for dairy farming. From Surat and Kaira Districts even now ample milk can be supplied per day at annas 1-1/2 to 2 a seer if fast milk trains with refrigerating cars are put on the line arriving in Bombay daily at 3-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. The present freight charges on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for milk are not favourable to the transportation of milk. Only 15 seers of milk are allowed free of charge to a 3rd class season ticket holder and larger quantities are charged at half-parcel rates. This rule is particularly injurious to the petty buffaloe-owners who bring milk to Bombay from a distance of 25 to 50 miles. The three principal Railways operating in Calcutta have all made a distinction between milk and other articles of food and hence have long since made a standing rule to allow, twice a day, 1-1/2 maunds of milk free with a season ticket holder. The charges for extra quantities are nearly three to four times cheaper than those on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The latter has itself suffered heavily by maintaining these rates.

Surat is nearer Bombay and therefore I would like to take an instance of Surat to ascertain what pays to the Railway, the carriage of a buffalo or milk? Grant Road is 163 miles from Surat. Freight on a wagon of buffaloes from Surat therefore at the rate of 5 annas per mile (current rate) comes to Rs. 51, i.e., Rs. 8-8-0 per buffalo at six in a wagon. Taking 8 seers of milk per day for nine months as the average quantity of milk production from each buffalo, it comes to 54 maunds during the laction period. Applying the East Indian Railway rate of freight that may be applicable for Surat to Grant Road, i.e., 7 annas per maund, the revenue to the Railway would come ot Rs. 22-12-0, i.e., nearly three times the freight on the buffalo! Supposing about 4,000 maunds of milk are brought daily to Bombay from Surat and thereabout the Railway will earn, at this reduced rate, Rs. 6,38,750 a year. This income will increase year by year as more milk is transported along the line. The G. I. P. Railway should also give similar facilities to the transport of milk.

(To be concluded.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Step Forward.

A very welcome advance in the resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations has been effected in the acceptance by the Soviet of the Protocol concluded last week between Mr. Henderson and the Soviet emissary in London, M. Dovgalevsky. The Protocol will be discussed now in the British Parliament and it will be interesting to notice on what lines the Tories will offer opposition to it. Their pet objection to resumption of political relations with Russia is based on the Soviet attitude towards the intricate questions of debt and propaganda. As the Protocol indicates, the Soviet has shown its readiness to discuss these questions in an accommodating and conciliatory spirit. The Liberal group in Parliament has shown sympathy with the MacDonald Government's policy of securing resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations as soon as possible and the Tories will find themselves in a minority in the Commons if they oppose the Protocol.

Impertinent.

The Bombay Suburban District Local Board has passed a resolution protesting against the alleged treatment meted out to one of its representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee by Mr. G. K. Kudav, the Chairman of the Committee. The resolution also informs Government that unless an unconditional apology is tendered by Mr. Kudav to the Board, the latter would withdraw all its representatives from the Excise Committee. According to the published report of the Committee's meeting, confirmed by four representatives of the Board, Mr. Kudav is alleged to have asked Mr. Patil, one of the representatives a number of irrelevant and impertinent questions like: "Have you tasted 4 per cent. liquor?" We wonder why the Board's representatives did not protest against such questions at the meeting itself. If the facts are as alleged, Mr. Kudav's fitness for the chairmanship of any Committee is much to be doubted unless he learns a great deal more of courtesy.

Registration of Charities.

Mr. F. R. Dadachanji's plea for registration of public charities is urged not a day too soon. The need for a legislative enactment enforcing such registration has been felt for years, for it is difficult otherwise to check or prevent laxity or fraud in the administration of the vast and growing number of charities. Mr. Dadachanji himself points out how Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's Bill of 1911 passed the Bombay Legislative Council, but was vetoed by the Governor-General on the ground that a Bill for the whole of India was then contemplated by the Government of India. No such Bill, however, has so far been brought forward. Rao Bahadur Kale has now prepared a fresh Bill for this Presidency, but the Government of India is understood to have insisted upon certain changes in it. We agree with Mr. Dadachanji that Government have no right to insist on specific alterations in a private Bill. So long as the general principle of the Bill is acceptable, there is no reason why it should not be brought forward in the local Council. Necessary alterations may be made later in the Select Committee. The public will do well to interest themselves in the question and demand speedy legislation for the registration of all public charities.

Trying To Be Original.

Employer (to tardy office boy): "What's your excuse for being late this time?"

The Boy: "Stop me if you have heard this."

FACTS ABOUT EASTWARD FLIGHT

Mr, Kabali Narrates His Experiences

HUGE POSSIBILITIES OF CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

APPEAL TO CAPITALISTS TO HELP YOUTHS

In the following article, Mr. P. M. Kabali, the young Indian airman, narrates his experiences in his flight to India which he had to abandon owing to insuperable difficulties. In spite of adverse circumstances he is not downhearted, and, profiting by the experience, he contemplates making another attempt next year in a better machine. He is very optimistic about the huge possibilities of civil aviation in India and requests the capitalists of Indian to help promising youth in their aviation enterprises.

I left India by the Italian Steamer s.s. "Genoa" on the 26th April, 1928, with an idea to study Civil Aviation in all its aspects. Accordingly I first went to Berlin via Switzerland. I stayed at Jaung Frau in Switzerland for four days, which is considered to be one of the highest and finest peak there. The train arrangements in spite of the height of the hill are excellent and it travels entirely steep and works on gears on rail. On the top there is a restaurant which is also considered to be one of the best. I was first under the impression that it will be very cool but it was contrary.

Then I proceeded to Berlin and immediately on the second day I joined the works of Messrs. The Junkers which are considered to be the biggest factories for manufacturing metal planes. Their machines are very minutely tested on completion and immediately if any defect is found is rectified. Side by side they are running their own lines up to Prussia and many other places. They have their factories in Germany, Russia, Turkey and Sweden. Except Germany they manufacture military Aircrafts in all their factories. In a particular type of machine which they manufacture, i.e., with such fittings as to fly over at a very low height and throw over hundreds of acres of defective areas of agricultural lands a particular kind of gas to kill "Locusts," a kind of insect that destroy crops. If such machines are brought to India they will be very useful for agricultural lands and thereby save as they are saving many a time millions of marks by not allowing their crops to be destroyed by the insects. One another advancement in Germany in Civil Aviation is that they have got a regular night flying between Berlin and Hanoovar having got search lights for every two miles between these cities and there is no need of compass, etc., except to the search light in the air and that brings the Aircraft to their final place, Hanoovar. The night flying is very interesting as there are no bumps and the weather is generally clear and steady. I really enjoyed the moonlight flight there. The people there are very hard working and Germany is everyday advancing in Science. The life in Germany is cheaper than other parts of Europe. I myself took practical training for four months in all the Departments of the Junkers works such as Aerobuilding, Engine building, etc., and got a thorough knowledge about it. I also side by side in my extra time studied the subject of heat Engines and Aerial Photography. I was also given an opportunity to study the methods of organizing the Civil Aviation Concern. I had a little hard life in Germany. I was attending to my duties 15 hours a day including outside and extra works. I really love the machine of Messrs. Junkers works as they are so strongly built that at the time of accidents very few people are injured. I also visited many important aeroplane manufacturing companies and was very much interested both in Germany, England and other countries.

TOWARDS LONDON.

Then I proceeded to London to study further on the subject and joined the School of Messrs. De Havelind Aircraft Co., but as the weather was not favourable I had to postpone the same. Immediately after that I applied to Messrs. The Imperial Airways Ltd., and they kindly gave me a chance by admitting as an apprentice to get practical knowledge in all the departments regarding organizing a well established Civil Aviation Concern like theirs. I was every time transferred from one department to another and in that way to-day I have with me a knowledge gained from such a big concern. I was with them for about four months. During that period over and above the duties of the Imperial Airways Ltd., I was attending different classes for Aviation in Air Survey or Aerial Photography, Meteorology and Navigation. Then in the month of March I came to know that from first of April the qualification hours for "B" Licence will be raised from 35 hours to 100. I joined the school of Col. Henderson and by good luck I appeared for my "B" tests and passed them creditably which you will find from the following opinion expressed by my teacher:—

"The Indian gentleman, Mr. P. M. Kabali, who has obtained the full British Air Pilot's licence is the first Indian who in my opinion eclipsed all records. In a short space of 25 days he completed 42 hours' solo including all tests, viz., cross-country, height and night flying for "A" and "B" Licence officially observed at the first attempt without damage. He also passed all his technical examinations and shows brilliant promise as a cross-country pilot, landing as he did during the Lympne meeting like an old hand. His descent from nine thousand feet at which height he remained for about 25 minutes was a picture of artistic accuracy. Congratulations to an altogether exceptional pupil who appeared to have no hope whatsoever of passing his test when first he applied to me for tuition."

I was also considered by other pilots a very good cross-country pilot. On the last day when I was to be tested regarding my night flying I with several other students went at the Aerodrome at 12 midnight. Unfortunately the weather was foggy and stormy and the other students who were with me postponed giving their examinations, but I could not afford to do so as that being the last day and if I loose that chance I would have been required to complete hundred hours as the law was changing the next day. Though it was a risk I took off the machine and went up in the air as required by the rules. I was therefore more than two and a half hours, when my examiners and other pilots thought that either I had missed the route or lost somewhere in the storm. I had to struggle much in the Air due to the weather but fortunately to the surprise of my examiners I safely landed at 3 a.m. In the same way regarding the cross-country examination also we were only two students, myself and another who succeeded at the first attempt. The cross-country test was from London to Southampton, from Southampton to Fockstone and from there back to London. On the next day I was given to understand that I was the first Indian to get full British Air Pilots' "B" Licence at this young age.

ROUTE CHALKED OUT.

For 15 days I decided to take rest as I had to work hard during the last month. In London I was on the average except holidays attending different classes as well as the Imperial Airways Works which totalled to more than 17 hours a day. The life of London is more costly as well as luxurious. I had myself gained a confidence in flying. I decided to buy my own machine and fly to India and accordingly I drafted my route as follows:—

"London, Paris, Dijon, Lyons, Marseilles, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Catania, Gabes, Tripoli, Aboukir, Gaza, Bagbad, Basra, Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Jask, Chahbar and Karachi."

I was to start on the 25th of May reaching India by 7th June, when the weather in England was also favourable as well as the rainy season in the East had not begun. But as the capacity of my machine is only 84 h.p. and the flying capacity at a stretch of not more than 800-1000 miles in favourable weather and 400-500 miles in unfavourable weather. I had to change my plans twice at the last moment. Several friend pilots who had an experience of more than five years advised me not to fly in such a small machine "solo" but due to my enthusiasm and the confidence I did not like to change my decision. I used to practise every day for few hours in cross-country and night flying. I also used to go above the clouds when I used to remember the great oriental stories and pictures in which the Almighty God was described to be walking over the clouds. In the beginning I found it difficult to fly in the clouds but within a short time I got confidence. I also tried moonlight and night flying so that I was prepared to face everything in my flight.

After this several friends of mine gave me a public lunch and reception in the National Liberal Club and there it was decided that Maharani of Cooch Behar to Christen my machine and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to find out a suitable name. According to the scheduled programme the christening ceremony was also performed but at that time my machine was not complete for a flight to India. On the 5th of June my machine was ready for flying to India and I started from Southampton to Croydon on that very day. Due to the mistake of the machine in workshops some bolts of the under-carriage were not properly fixed and so while landing at Croydon the machine sat on the ground instead of on wheels. Slight damage was caused by this. Immediately repairs were undertaken and it was ready on the next morning but as the weather was unfavourable I had to postpone.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HELP.

I was given every assistance by the officers of the Air Ministry and particularly Sir Safton Branker for having given me letters of introduction and such other help required by me. I deeply thank the Imperial Airways who gave a very good help by informing their Agents throughout their route. Indians in London also helped me much to make my flight a success.

Early in the morning of 7th June I flew to Lympne Aerodrome (Fockstone) from Croydon aerodrome and from there at 8-30 I started to London and reached at 9-15. The weather was a little misty. Then at Lympne I passed the ceremony of customs and started at 10-30 and arrived Paris at 1-30. After having light lunch left Paris at 2-45 and arrived Dijon at 4-30, left at 4-55, arrived Lyon at 7-25. The weather between London and Paris was not so bad but visibility was poor. From Paris to Dijon I encountered thunder storm and we get very big forests between these stations. Between Dijon and Lyon it is throughout mountainous and as the visibility being poor I had to fly low which caused anxiety that perhaps I may hit some mountain. This gave me a wonderful idea of the different kinds of weather, I had to face. On the next day at 8-30 in the morning I left Lyon for Marseilles but unfortunately after ten to 15 minutes flying due to Magneto troubles I had to land between the valley. Fortunately the forced landing ground was not far and so removed the machine. After that I stood on the road stopping every car to give me a lift to Lyons but after several hours one young French lady who was going on a week-end trip from Lyon to Marseilles stopped the car postponing her trip and gave me a list. I found the magneto completely burnt and the new Magneto came only on the 10th in the evening.

REPAIR OF MACHINE

On the 11th I started to repair the machine for which I had to go by road 30 to 90 miles from Lyon. The machine was repaired by me and after some little trials started at 2 o'clock for Marseilles, arrived there at 6-45. The local weather at the starting point was very nice, but on the whole it was foggy. On the 11th and 12th due to very low clouds and thunder storm and very little visibility had to postpone. On the 13th started for Pisa in the morning at 9 o'clock, at 9-55 I arrived at St. Raphel, started at 10-55 and arrived Serzana at 2-15. In the meanwhile due to very low clouds over the mountains I followed the seacoast instead of flying over the mountains. There I was lost in a tremendous cloud and the first time I saw the land was Genoa Port. There being no Aerodrome I came to Serzan and landed there to relieve myself from anxiety and this is the biggest thunder storm that I had experienced. Serzana was a military prohibited Aerodrome and after the special police inspected my Aeroplane they took the report from me and allowed be to go to my destiny. At 3-30 I started for Pisa but as I could not find the Aerodrome I went to Campigilia, Marittmia. Here I was forced to land due to shortage of petrol and there was no possibility of getting the same there and so had to wait for two days. There was no hotel or restaurant in the village and not a single man in the whole village knew English or German. I was received very kindly by the people and was given shelter in the Chemist's shop, where I spent my two days. The first day the only food I could get was onions and bread as myself being a vegetarian. Next day the only best food I got was the famous Italian Macoroni. I started from Campialia Marittmia for Rome on the 15th at 8-15 in the morning arrived at 10-15 to Littorio Aerodrome, Rome, where I was received by a company of photographers. To avoid a very long flight over the sea I had to get special permission from the Government. I was provided with an escort from the Government from Catania Sicily to Tunis. I started on the 22nd at 4 o'clock from Rome for Naples and as there was no visibility I had to return at 8-15 in the evening. Again started from Rome on the 24th at 8-45 from Naples in the morning and arrived Naples at 12-25. Due to bad weather had to wait for one day and started on the 25th at 10-45 for Catania (Sicily). This was the longest stretch as there was no forced landing grounds between the two places and due to prohibited areas have to cross a very long sea crossing. I arrived very near to mount Etna the biggest Volcano in Europe.

AN ACTIVE VOLCANO.

This is the first time that I had been able to see an active volcano. It makes a thorough change in the air or say the whole atmosphere by giving hot air from its mouth. The very sight of that terrible monster struck me very much and I can say that the whole idea is still in my mind. I arrived Catania (Sicily) at 2-7 p.m. From Catania to Tunis is 475 miles. I flew on the 28th at 8-30 in the morning with the escort for Tunis but due to bad visibility returned to a prohibited military Aerodrome at 11-30 (Trapani). Started again on the 29th at 2 p.m. arrived Tunis at 5 o'clock and had to stay there for two days due to no Custom Officer on Saturday and Sunday. On Monday the weather was bad and at 5-30 in the evening I started for Gabes. It was very late to reach Gabes and landed at Sfax at 7-30 started for Tripoli and on 2nd of July arrived at Gabes at 10 o'clock, started from Gabes at 4 o'clock in the evening for Tripoli and at 6-45 arrived at Tripoli. The Tripoli Aerodrome was very far away from the town. I was trying to land in the main street but fortunately saw an aeroplane roaring in the air at a distance and followed the same thinking that he will have to go to some Aerodrome before evening. I followed him and both of us landed at Tripoli at about 6-45 p.m. I was received by the Commander of the Aerodrome and the staff and was given a motor to go to the town which was far away.

When I started from Tunis I was a little feverish and when I reached Tripoli I was forced to bed on account of high fever for four days. On the 7th at 6 o'clock in the morning I started for Egypt and on my way I had a forced landing in the desert due to the sand storm. I tried to go over the sand-storm but before I could do so sand got in and the carburretor was choked. There were sand dunes whole throughout and there was no chance of safe landing and as I knew accident was coming in landing so I landed in such a way that the machine was damaged and I remained unhurt. Certain photoes of accidents that appeared in newspapers were not the actual photoes taken at the place where accident occurred but were taken at the military camp where the machine was brought for safety and where I had to demonstrate to the Commander for his certificate. After four hours' walk I reached the place where fortunately the Italian Soldiers were patrolling for rebels, who took me to their Commander who was five miles away from the place of the accident, where they had their temporary camps. The Commander received me very warmly and gave me a nice lunch.

START FOR TRIPOLI.

From here I was given a camel to go to Tripoli back and although I was feverish I started from Tripoli. After two days' journey on camel arrived at Misurata, a village between Tripoli and the place of the accident. I happened to meet a gentleman who was going to Tripoli in his car. He took me with him in his car and after two days we reached Tripoli. On our way due to high fever I was getting thirsty every now and then and at one time I was forced to drink water from the radiator of the car and food difficulties of course were terrible. In Tripoli at the Hotel Grand I was laid down in fever where one day my condition went so worst due to high fever that I made a statement for information of my family in anticipation that I would not survive. Total flying hours according to my Log-book of my flight Croydon to Tripoli and upwards are 54 hours and 52 minutes. These hours include my return flights at some places due to bad weather. In all I have made more than 125 hours solo flight since my beginning in Aviation.

Meanwhile I was waiting for the spare parts to come from London. The Consulate at Tripoli was very kind to me and I had a very good time with him all these days. The Italians in Tripoli were also sympathetic and the Governor at Tripoli had ordered to the Commander to give me every facility in which I may stand in need of. The expert advice at Tripoli was in negative to fly in the same machine for a long distance.

I went to England (London) in the hope of buying a new machine but due to relapse of yellow fever and after effects I was advised by the expert medical consultants to drop the idea for few months. The following are a few reasons which made me abandon my flight:—

(a) The favourable weather between May 22nd and 7th June in East and West for reasons already explained, was lost. (b) Generally in such long flights the machine in which one has to fly is tested for a long time and in certain cases for months together while in my case I had only a few hours as the delivery of the machine was too late. (c) The selection of machine was not satisfactory and that is why it gave me troubles and the confidence I placed with the manufacturers of my machine was entirely misused. (d) Several pilot friends in England believe that such a long or non-stop flights are always undertaken by pilots of at least a few years training, but myself had a great confidence in flying. (e) From Tunis my health entirely failed as explained.

TRIAL IN A BETTER MACHINE.

This is the brief explanation, but the whole idea will come to that gentleman who reads my full experience. In my next attempt which I am determined to do in next year I will try in a better machine.

My present journey by air to India was quite interesting and got a good idea of the rocky land and sand storms of Arabia which were even dangerous for such a machine as the Imperial Airways' with the convenience of wireless and the dark landing apparatus. Even such machines had to drop their journeys for days. These sand storms are sometimes so thick that we are not able to see our own hands. The difficulty in Europe in weather is fog and the difficulty in Arabia and Eastern countries is sand storm.

I am not at all disappointed with the circumstances that made me abandon my flight as I have gained thereby a very good experience that cannot be described. I also further believe that every failure is a stepping stone to success and all that happens in life is for the better, accordingly I am sure to succeed in my another attempt next year. A determined man always succeeds in his desires provided he is ready to undergo difficulties that come forward I have faced more than my expectations. There is much which I can write regarding my experiences but it has already become very lengthy, and hence I do not further proceed with that. I now want to write on the development of Civil Aviation in India and some suggestion about the youths who want to take up aviation in the near future. These subjects are also very big that more than 50 typed sheets can be written but I am trying to summarize it very briefly as follows:—

Aviation in India can become very successful because of the wide area and population. In England, America, Germany, etc., Civil Aviation lines have been regularly a paying concern within a short time and accordingly I am sure that here also we are bound to be paying. It is an indisputable fact that properly organised commercial flying along regular air-routes in up-to-date machines ranks a safe means of transport. India is an ideal country for aviation and primary survey made during the past two years in connection with commercial aviation reveal the fact that there exists to-day a very wide field for the development of air transport to carry passengers, mails and freights, in Bombay and other important cities of India.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA.

A vast country like India with its industrial and commercial centres so widely separately from one another offers a unique opportunity for Civil Aviation and Air transport. Wherever the spirit of enterprise exists in India now is the time for it to declare itself. It has been proved that long distant air transport is a practical proposition. India is right in the centre of the picture and must get the traffic in both directions and it behoves us to see that all traffic through her territory is carried by Indian Aircraft owned and operated by Indian Companies. It is necessary for India to look into this matter of Aviation for itself. The new form of transport is the great constructive agency of the world's development. It is at the same time the basic element in air upon which the security of big countries would, in the event of War, primarily depend. If one continues to neglect it, one shall flout prosperity and invite danger. It is therefore only natural that India should see to take her proper place among the nations of the world in that behalf.

This enterprise opens a new chapter in the history of Aviation in India and it deserves the hearty support and close co-operation of both the Government and the public of India to make it a unique success. So far I know there are already a few companies registered in India, to take up certain routes provided an opportunity is given to them and I am sure the Government of India will not hesitate to give an opportunity this time to an Indian enterprise. Indians are not to forget that both railways and shipping industry are already lost from their control to a greater extent and if this chance of developing the national Civil air transport industry is lost I do not know what words I can use for that. I may further add that if this opportunity is lost it will be very difficult for Indian investing public to get a good investment as well as it will be equally difficult for intelligent enterprising youths to get an opportunity for employment in every branch of its work and a big national industry will be lost for ever.

A FACT TO REJOICE OVER.

I am glad to see that several students are taking training in England as well as here to qualify themselves as Civil Pilots. It is a well-known fact that a newly passed "B" Pilot with no other experience is useless for piloting a big Civil Aircraft with only hundred hours experience and therefore I suggest to my would-be Indian pilots that in the beginning they on small machine should take up joy-riding business throughout India and travel weekly or as may be convenient from one place to another and thereby gain a good experience for themselves of cross-country flying as well as different weathers, thereby they will be creating air-mindedness throughout India which will help to make Indian Civil Aviation enterprise a success by creating confidence that flying is the safest means of transportation like land and sea. My another suggestion to them is that the Aviation is such a vide subject that only piloting is no good for future prospects of an individual and for that they must take up remaining subjects such as Aerobuilding, Engine building, Heat Engines, Meteorology, Navigation, Air Photography, Air Survey, Ground Engineering, etc., etc. One other important training is also necessary and it is that how to organize and manage economically like foreign concerns a big Civil Aviation line in India. As you know well that now I cannot afford to write any more as it is getting very lengthy but I will be too pleased to give any suggestion or information for would-be pilots in every respect regarding cost of flying, total flying expenses in different countries as well as which particular school for flying and the factories they should join. I am sure this will be very useful to them and thereby they will be able to save their time in finding good and economical schools and factories, etc. My experience of flight in every respect will also be very useful to the ther Indian youths who would be attempting such a flight from Europe to India or vice versa in near future including survey maps. It will be a pleasure to me to give help in any respect as mentioned above both to the students as well as attempting flyers to give letters of introduction, etc.

I will be very pleased if any other Indian pilots come out and perform such long and eventful flights so that the Indian pilots also take their proper place among the nations of the world in that behalf. We Indians are capable of doing everything and if an opportunity is given to us I am sure Indian pilots will shine out as the heroes of the world.

REQUEST TO CAPITALISTS.

I further request the capitalists in India to come out and help such Indian enterprising youths who are willing to take up such eventful flights as other nations are helping their enterprising youths. Every pilot is an asset for his nation and so the Indian pilots are also an asset for India. In the end I am thankful to the press in India who has shown sympathy and given publicity to my night from the beginning and I am finally thankful to them for publishing this experience of mine.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

The Parsi writer of our leading article on the subject states:—

Mr. Madan is reduced to father on me the project of "a world religion" of which I have no conception.

Who will not thank him for telling the world at large that "Dastur Saheb Kaikobad of Poona was persecuted and made to sign a declaration that he was not to act according to his conscience"? Were there no priests behind this soft act of divine urbanity?

For the sake of poor Poure Davoud, I do hope and wish that his name will not be further dragged into the controversy; otherwise, in the somewhat ungrammatical words of Mr. Madan's comrade-in-arms some people must "be prepared to suffer the severe consequences thereby." By the way, who indeed, is carrying, not tons but, shiploads of coal to Newcastle and giving lessons in "spite" to Mr. Madan—the magnaimous priestly soul, secure in his glass house and lavish to prodigality in stone-shying at one person alone?

When Mr. Pherozeshah Pestonji Sabawala from Surat admits "the lower quality of the later Avesta," compared or rather contrasted naturally with the Gathas, that it was composed at a later period (centuries after Zoroaster) and that there is a "falling off in the quality of the later Avesta," he is pleading the cause of Mr. Khandalavala for which act of grace thanks plentiful. I should be sorry to hurt the Surat friend but he would do well to study the subject before coming forward to enlighten the darkness of reformers. The holy myth of the temple of Nawbahar being a Fire temple was exploded long before Marquart finally disposed of it. (I won't quote the book before being assured if Marquart is placed on the "ante-deluvian" list by the synond of Navasari.) If it interests Mr. Madan, I may tell him it was a Buddhist and not a Zoroastrian shrine.

A DOSE OF BARTHOLOMAE.

That Zoroaster was against the *Haom* (or Som) worship with its attendant bloody sacrifices and disgraceful *orgies* which are to-day celebrated in a symbolical form in the Haom Yesht (Yasna 9 and 10) and that further the latter is a fabrication in the name of Zoroaster by the priesthood was inferred by Bartholomae 25 years ago. With the help of his German Dictionary, Mr. Madan is invited to contradict me. He will find all that he wants in Bartholomaes "Gathas Des Awesta: Zarathushtra's Verpredigten" and much more alas! that he does not want and never bargained for at p. 128-9. I particularly call the attention of himself and his associates to the word *raserai* which Bartholomae repeatedly uses in a certain connection. Be so good, Mr. Madan, as to translate for your co-religionists the note which Bartholomae affixes, to his translation of Yasna 32 p. 32). Bernard Geiger (not the senior) in his *Die Amesha spenta* (p. 92) is still more emphatic on the repudiation of the godlings by Zoroaster. I am a very poor man but must give you priestly reward and hence promise to present you with a set of Bartholomae's admirable notes on the social condition and sex aberrations of the Magian empire of the Sasanians which is supposed to have been ruined only by blood-thirsty aliens.

MAGIAN POLYGAMY.

I am prepared to take up the gauntlet, Sir, thrown down by one of your other correspondents and show in detail the priestly moral confusion in the Yeshts but sufficient unto the day is the Madanism thereof and I shall content myself with Mr. Madan's honest translation of Yasna xxxviii, 1-2 which assigns nine wives to his god. The god begets Armaiti (Vendidad xix; 13, 16) by whom he becomes the progenitor of Ashi (Yesht xvii, 2, 16). It is all rendered exactly in this sense not by Hertel not by me but by a great savant who has been tolerably remunerated for his trouble by the grateful Parsis. Mr. Madan, of course, knows him well and will consequently give us his expert opinion if he is "antedeluvian" "alien" or otherwise unacceptable. These passages I know are susceptible to only one method of interpretation,—the Pickwickian or allegorical. You are shocked, are you? Then where were you when Zoroastrian polygamy was discussed, week after week in a Parsi paper which you did not raise your little finger to stop?

ORTHODOX TERRORS.

The cup of bitterness of the reformers is filled to the brim. In this century under the British Government we are denied by Mr. Madan's caste the rights to worship in our temples like the Brahmins thrusting aside the Parians. My friend's innocent children were ruthlessly hustled out of the Parsi Fire temple whose head, it is reported, is under the special sacerdotal aegis of Mr. Madan because the children were in Khadi! There are some Parsis who may be pained over the discussions. For them I have real and heartfelt sympathy. They will appreciate that it is no fault of ours. They have been saturated with untruth for ages together. It is for their sake that I sometimes refer only to the Avesta authorities and produce no translation. But as for the class of men, fanatic without faith and tranquil to see their religion "insulted" by others and furious at particular individuals only,—from them. I expect no quarter and to them I will give none.

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THE CITY SHARKS

Manufacturing Rubbish

The recent popularization of the stock markets by many artful means has brought ruin to thousands, disaster to tens of thousands, and serious loss to hundreds of thousands. British industry may be in the doldrums and British exports may no longer retain their ancient dominance, but playing with the counters has become a trade magnificent. There are "pounds" in plenty (the Bankers' Clearing House give us record figures in proof of this), and when there are not "pounds," to be sure there are "dollars"; we have even seen attempts made in popular newspapers to lead British citizens to dabble in American and Canadian stocks. Every newspaper has now its financial tipster to match the adjacent advice of the authorities on "sport" who daily induce their readers to waste money on the odds, writes Sir L. Chiozza Money in the "New Leader."

TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND.

Indeed, the City has become so popular that we see Lord Birkenhead resigning public work because of the small emoluments that it brings, and pointing out, with that delicacy we always expect from him, that his time is worth much more than the nation offers for his valuable services. Quite a row of distinguished politicians have now unkindly deserted the national service and gone over to the places where pounds are dealt in.

As to the lesser fry, there has been a great stampede of generals, admirals, peers, baronets, knights, and, of course, Members of Parliament, to the newly furnished and enlarged Tom Tiddler's Ground, which so curiously has increased its area even as the dimensions of British industry have contracted. A strange thought it is, that at one and the same time industry goes down while finance goes up!

Why should more finance attach to less industry? Why so many more pounds and so much less work? Why such a big drawing of fat cheques while our record is disgraced by the existence of a million unemployed?

The times have been hard. They look hard in the statistical records, but how much harder they look when examined in detail in relation to particular individuals. I have considerable acquaintance in all ranks of society, and I can furnish the addresses of families of respectability and industry whose members are hard put to it to sustain existence in these glorious days, when the City financier cannot struggle along without five motor-cars or lacking a row of bathrooms costing the price of a street of small houses.

The unfortunate people who have not yet grasped the significance of the rise of the Labour Party should really endeavour to bring their intelligences to bear upon the meaning of these things, upon their causes and their consequences.

DID THE BANKS BOGGLE?

Well, they have boomed the City to some purpose. The last two years of so have witnessed the wholesale manufacture of sham securities. I used to say that the manufacture of rubbish, under the direction of private capital, was the greatest British industry. It is probable now that the manufacture of rubbish-shares is our most flourishing and most characteristic trade. The company promoter has been seen cutting up his nice little shares into smaller fragments so that no one need be without them. The idea of offering for sale shares at only a shilling a piece was a masterstroke. No one so poor as not to be able to afford a shilling share.

And of course the City of London is full of the most respectable firms of chartered accountants quite willing for a consideration to show that if certain estimates furnished by the company-promoter are correct (what an "if" is there!) the enterprise of the Universal Gulls Company, Limited, will undoubtedly produce a surplus which, after making full allowance for this, that, and the other, will yield a thumping dividend on the shilling deferred shares.

And the great banks? Did they boggle at all this? Not in the least. Unfortunately it is true that the wild-cat prospectuses of the last two years have invariably borne the name of respectable banks, proclaiming to the world that investors could send their applications for the shares to and through them.

And the newspapers, what did they do? The records show that they freely published the prospectuses. They published more than that. A new dodge was invented by these latter-day company promoters—a dodge of the artfulest kind. A week or two before the issue of the wild-cat prospectus there appeared mock trade advertisements of the patent or business the subject of the flotation. These advertisements made no reference to the coming prospectus, but were intended to and did make it appear that there was a flourishing business in existence, so that when the prospectus appeared the investor, having seen the trade advertisements, would fall into the prospectus trap thinking it related to something substantial.

By this means a large number of quite worthless bits of paper, masquerading as share certificates, were worked off upon the confiding small investor, whose appetite for investment had been whetted by the means we have described. In not a few cases a sham market was made in the shilling shares, and they were worked up to heavy premiums and unloaded not at a shilling but at five shillings and even ten shillings or more upon unfortunate individuals. To name only one specific case, a well-known man of great reputation in his particular profession has told us how he was induced to buy himself into one of these companies and to pay a most extravagant price for the shares which he acquired. If such a man could be thus deceived, can we wonder at the success of the City shark in robbing small investors who do not know one side of a balance sheet from the other?

AMERICAN DOLLARS.

These City depredations would be serious enough if they were suffered by a nation enjoying abundant prosperity. Alas, they have to be endured by a nation still staggering under the burdens created by a great war, a nation whose major industries, the industries upon which its greatness was built, are all of them without exception in decline. Coal, ships, railways, iron and steel, cotton, wool, engineering—the tale from each of them is of losses and even of decay. There are some of us who believe that, given proper organisation and a plentiful supply of new capital, these old staples could be revived and again made to play their ancient part in British work.

Power and transport, using these words in their broadest significance, cry aloud for adequate capitalisation. In this connection the amazing fact emerges that American dollars are being called in to capitalise British electricity, under the direction of Lord Birkenhead, which means, of course, that British workmen will in the future have to work to produce interest to be exported to the United States—exports for which there will be no corresponding import and which will therefore be an economic drain upon the country.

We should very much like to know what need there is for American dollars in this connection. The money put up by British investors for the wild-cat shares of 1928-1929 would alone furnish a large proportion of the capital required to make British electrical power flourish in the land. It is a most astonishing consideration that at one and the same time we find American dollars applied to British electricity while British pounds are thrown away upon the capitalisation of rubbish."

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

We see, too, going to the heart of the matter, that if a British Reconstruction Loan had been floated by the British Government it would not only have substantially dealt with the unemployment problem by creating work directly for hundreds of thousands and indirectly for hundreds of thousands more, but that it would have afforded investors large and small a perfectly safe home investment. How the Reverend Septimus Potts, M.A., of Slopton-on-the Marsh, who was lately induced to buy five thousand shilling deferred shares in British Moustraps Limited, in the confident hope that like the widow's cruse they would never fail but yield him thirty per cent. for ever and ever and a day, must wish that a kind British Government had been sufficiently Socialistic to float a Reconstruction Loan and to induce him to put his modest £250 into good and honourable security.

There are so many morals to all this that I resolutely decline to point them all, but I will allow myself to say that the Government which raises money on an adequate scale to change Unemployment to Employment will do more to curb bad company-promoting than a thousand new amendments of the Joint-Stock Company Acts.

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SOME REFLECTIONS ON A. I. C. C. MEETING

"JANMABHUMI" COMMENTS

Talks tend to be freer and franker, the more compact the bodies to which they are confined. One should expect therefore that the conversations in a body like the Working Committee would be exchange of feelings, while in an informal conference of the members of the A.I.C.C., they would be only exchange of thoughts, but when the A.I.C.C. formally met and moved resolutions they were merely exchange of words and even enumeration of hands. Gandhi, it must be owned, had a hard time of it all through. If he had readily consented to preside, they would have said that this old man had an impossible cult, and while he could not bring Swaraj he would not allow others to bring it. It is so near at hand and what cussedness should it be,—be it on the part of the greatest man of the world,—not to make way for the younger men that were willing to desire and dare, to dare and die! But if Gandhi declined, there were not merely his followers, but those strange bedfellows whom politics always brings into their company, who were frantically pleading for Gandhi's nomination, election and acceptance. Bengal did not want Gandhi in December last. They called him—this old man, this lean cloth saint, this sage of Sabarmati! They did not want him in March in private and semi-private conversations. Suddenly they took a fancy for him in May and desperately wired to all or many of the Provincial Congress Committees in India. Some of the latter did not need their advice, others did not heed their guidance. Obviously their choice was a Hobson's choice for their decision was determined not by likes, but by dislikes, not by sympathies but by apathies. Young Subash stood no chance and therefore let old Gandhi intervene. Then the men in between could be dished. What else may have been the psychology of such right about-turn between March and May, between Calcutta and Lahore between the Michael Collins of Bengal and the Redmond or O'Connor of India?

IS GANDHIJI OUT OF TUNE?

Nor was Gandhi's position at all a happy one in relation to the supporters of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There was an obvious trepidation on their part lest Gandhi should at the last moment consent. Desperately did they run about to men like Vallabhbhai J. Patel and others of his intermediate position asking them to advice Gandhi not to yield. Of course, they were assured that they need not be afraid of any such danger; their path was clear. It was freely explained to Gandhi by more than one candid friend that he had better not preside. The younger men were out of tune with him. That of course, is the very argument put into their mouths by Gandhi and echoed by them in Lucknow. There was no originality about it. But the most astonishing challenge made to him was that Gandhi was "giving the younger Pandit a ride for a fall" and that Gandhi's mention of the latter's name was merely "intended to squash him." All this tribulation Gandhi bore with his usual patience and long suffering. The crown of thorns was verily on his head during these conversations and he was literally crucified. But he did not budge an inch. He asked for the informal conference of the members of the A. I. C. C. and this went on from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. in the very hall where the Nawabs of Oudh held Court and received the Company's men and later the Residents. It was made clear to Gandhi that if he presided he would create his own atmosphere and have his own office-bearers that the indiscipline of the present day against which he was complaining would vanish that a whirlwind campaign of Civil Disobedience would virtually make him the sole master and squash the Council programme, that young men were ready everywhere waiting for a command from him, that his refusal to preside would fill the country with disappointment, depression and despondency. At 4 p.m. he thought that the conversations might be continued, but some got impatient. The A. I. C. C. met at 4 p.m. Gandhi, it was said, would make a statement. He did make one. Nominations were invited. Vallabhbhai declined to be nominated and Pandit Jawaharlal was supported by 22 members out of the 53 present and his selection was made with a prolonged cheering.

SITTINGS OF THE A.I.C.C.

We need not pause to examine why only 53 members chose to be at Lucknow, although U. P. alone has a representation of 50 on the A.I.C.C. Bengal sent three and Andhra sent two Tamil Nadu, Utkal, Sindh and Kerala went unrepresented. Bombay and Karnataka each sent one. From C. P. Hindusthani there were three, from C. P. Maharashtra and Berar one, from Maharashtra, Bombay there was none. U. P. contributed ten to fifteen and Behar five, while Guzerat gave four including Gandhi. A few friends came from the Punjab and all made up the bare quorum of fifty of the All-India Congress Committee. People are ever so anxious to be drafted on to the A.I.C.C. but they would not care to be present even on so serious an occasion as the one at Lucknow. Of course there is one excuse. The tyranny of North India continues and operates with a terrible momentum. During the past four months we have had to go to Delhi, Allahabad, Lucknow and Bombay, and next December we shall have to go to Lahore. But there are a few cities left on the grand chord lines and the loop lines of the North—such as Cawnpore, Benares, and Agra—at which it is possible to call a few more meetings before the Lahore Session. This is impossible and cannot be tolerated. There has not been a single meeting of the A.I.C.C. in Madras, there was only one at Nagpur none at Jabbulpore. Any way Bombay is central and Calcutta is not bad. But these big North Indian cities are none too accessible, nor are they hospitable.

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ALIGARH, U. P.

Calcutta is notorious for its inhospitality. In Delhi people were directed to Hotels this time last year. In Allahabad and Lucknow members had to drift for themselves. We all remember with gratitude the magnificent arrangements made in Ahmedabad in June 1924, in Patna in September 1925, in Calcutta by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj at his own expense in November 1922 and Bombay always. But the plenty of the Gangetic plains seems only to help to the castles the rich, and leave the poor to their fate.

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LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN AHMEDABAD.

Water-Supply To Be Managed By Govt. Agency?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12.

The heat wave goes on increasing and we have cool nights. The maximum temperature goes up to 101.4 while the minimum falls down to 72. The total number of deaths in the week were 163 which shows a decrease of 15 from the last week's figures. Consumption has been responsible for 18 deaths this week.

The cloth market has been very dull and there is no demand from up-country markets. The condition of crops will be a great factor in reducing the demand still further and on the whole it seems that the local mills will not make anything like expected profits in these six months. The Yarn market is equally dull and a reduction in prices is likely to be made in the near future in order to sell off the stocks.

In the Gujarat Schools' Athletic Association cup matches the City High School Senior team defeated the Tutorial High School team by a few runs and the Anjuman-i-Islam junior team defeated the City High School by an innings and ten runs.

In the Cyrus Memorial cup matches the Baronet team defeated the Banker's team and the Mahomedan Gymkhana. In the match against the Mahomedan Gymkhana Mr. Godambe, the Presidency player scored 41 and Mr. Amanulla a Mahomedan Youth scored 101 not out for the Baronet Club.

Some gentlemen of our city have been taking a keen interest in swimming of late. Mr. Jadavji Gandhi teaches swimming in the river under the Elli's Bridge and a public lecture on the advantages of swimming was delivered in the Premabhai Hall on Wednesday last. Mr. Ratilal Lakhia was in the chair. This meeting passed a resolution to request the Municipality to prepare a temporary swimming bath about 10 feet deep and measuring about a thousand yards under the Ellis Bridge.

The Youth League thinks of celebrating its Sharad Utsav and a Garba party is to be organised for the purpose. The function promises to be attractive and it is hoped that the members will appreciate it.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

The Taluka Local Board of South Dascroi has sanctioned Rs. 300 to present an address to H. E. the Governor of Bombay when he visits Ahmedabad in December. The sum appears to be too big for the Board and a letter of protest has been sent to the president declaring that the Board should not spend such a large amount especially at a time when the villages in the Taluka are threatened with famine.

Some councillors of our Municipality have been moving for bringing in a resolution to present an address to His Excellency and it is said that some of them have signed a requisition for the purpose. It seems, however, that majority of our councillors would not vote in favour of such an address and the motion will in all probability be defeated.

Two important items of business were disposed of by the General Board of our Municipality on Monday last. Mr. Ramniklal a Municipal councillor has appealed to the district court against several rulings of the vice-president, Mr. Narmawala, and the Board after some heated discussion resolved to defend the suit on behalf of the Municipality. The proposal sent in by Mr. Ambalal requesting the president to place all the papers in connection with the inquiry, suspension and reinstatement of Assistant Engineer Mr. Ajitray was also taken up in this meeting. It will be remembered that several charges were brought against Mr. Ajitray and Mr. Vallabhbhai in his reply to Mr. Ambalal's letter in "The Chronicle" had, called it 'persecution' and not 'prosecution'. He was suspended by the Sanitary Committee and the charges were investigated by a Special C.I.D. Officer. After a pretty long inquiry it was found that there was no case against Mr. Ajitray and he was reinstated on the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee Mr. Ambalal wanted, it seems, to revive this question but he could not be present in the meeting on Monday and an amendment to file the papers was passed by 21 votes against 4.

WATER, WATER.

The water supply question has now assumed a very serious aspect. Mr. Dolatram, Mr. Mulchand and the vice-president Mr. Narmawala have so far tried in vain to mend matters but in the absence of a trusted engineer matters have gone from bad to worse. Mr. Ambalal the leader of the Majority party in the Board, has seen that complaints against our water supply are becoming louder and louder day by day and at last his eyes have been opened to the subject. The Board has seen the wisdom of removing the Engineering Department from the control of the Chief Officer Mr. Bhagat and has appointed a Special Committee to look after the working of this department. This, however, is not likely to mend matters immediately and hence the moving spirits of the board saw the necessity of taking some further steps. Mr. Maddocks, Superintending Engineer of the Government of Bombay came to Ahmedabad on Wednesday the 9th instant. He was accompanied by Sub-Divisional Officers Mr. Gadre and Mr. Shete and Boring engineer Mr. Young. Our municipal president Mr. Mulchand had arranged a meeting of the Public Works Committee and there was an informal talk with Mr. Maddocks in the morning. Mr. Vallabhbhai who happened to be in Ahmedabad on that day was specially invited to this meeting and Mr. Dolatram the expresident was also present.

GOVERNMENT EXPERT'S VIEW.

In the afternoon Mr. Maddocks was invited to the meeting of the general Board and he had an informal talk with the councillors. Press reporters were not allowed to be present in these meetings but it has been found that Mr. Maddocks suggested that there should be one more storage tank of the capacity of eight to ten lacs gallons and this tank may be made either of cement, concrete or pressed steel. He is also said to have declared that there was nothing to be said against the works carried out by Mr. Gore as he worked under his instructions throughout. He further declared that the present pumping arrangements would serve for thirty years more and with two or three more wells bored in the vicinity of the wells in the river bed and connected by means of porous pipes the supply can be increased by two to three million gallons a day. This supply with proper distribution will serve the needs of the city for some years to come. The most important point discussed in these meetings was about to execute the works. Mr. Maddocks was very cautious on this point. He told the municipal authorities to entrust the work to a competent man and have full confidence in him. He also said that he was prepared to advise any man engaged as engineer by the municipality and was not anxious to take up the work upon himself as he is overburdened with work; but he would take up full control of our water and drainage works if the municipal board desired it. The question was then taken up in the meeting of the general board which was held at 5-30 p.m. on the same day. In this meeting Mr. Ambalal proposed to sanction a sum of two lacs and a quarter for constructing one or more storage taluks to hold from 4.5 to 10 lacs gallons of water. This resolution was passed by the board 34 voting in favour and only 1 against it while 2 declined. Mr. Ambalal then proposed that the Government be requested to lend the services of a competent engineer and all the loan works should be left in his charge. Such works of boring wells as may not cost more than Rs. 8,000 and the work of constructing the balancing tank should be handed over to Government agency that is to the Superintending Engineer of Public Health, Bombay. He also proposed that if the municipality is unable to get the services of a suitable engineer the loan works also should be handed over to Government agency upto the end of June 1930. In his speech Mr. Ambalal said that there is nothing wrong in asking the Government to help us if we are unable to remove the difficulties of our water supply. Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai declared that this proposal was a death-blow to the principle of local self-Government. There was a spirited discussion on this proposal and it was at last carried, 21 voting in favour of it and 2 against while 8 declined to vote. Thus after two years our municipal board has declared its inability to cope with the question of our water supply and has handed over the management to Government agency which would charge 28 per cent. supervision charges on all work done through its agency. It is said that Government will not ask our municipality to pay down the supervision charges but they would be debited to the account of the grant to be made to our municipality. Be this as it may, our municipality carried on its works without Government interference for 3 years but now with a mill magnate like Mr. Ambalal as leader of the majority party it has been forced to hand over its works to Government agency.

MUNICIPAL SUITS.

In the course of this week one more case in connection with our municipality has been decided in a law court. Mr. Nandlal Mehta's case and the "Praja Bandhu" defamation case have already created a stir in the city. Mr. Hiralal Mehta was elected as a member of the Legal Committee by the General Board and in May last when Mr. Ratilal Lakhia resigned his chairmanship of the Legal Committee he was duly elected chairman. Mr. Lakhia resigned his membership also of this committee and the General Board elected Mr. Dolatram, the ex-President, in his place. Mr. Dolatram believed that he was elected in the place of Mr. Lakhia he was 'ipso facto' chairman of the legal committee but Mr. Hiralal Mehta declared that he was duly elected chairman of the commitee and Mr. Dolatram must work as a simple member. The ex-President resented this and submitted his resignation. Mr. Narmawala who was working as President in the absence of Mr. Mulchand Shah endorsed the resignation and in the agenda he put it down that the General Board should elect the chairman of the legal committee. Mr. Hiralal Mehta applied to the District Judge and obtained an injuction order preventing the Board from taking up the question. Mr. Hiralal Mehta thus continued as chairman. But Mr. Narmavala, the Vice-President suspended the resolution by which Mr. Hiralal was elected chairman. This was done on the last day of his being in charge of the President's position as Mr. Mulchand returned the very next day. Mr. Hiralal filed a suit against the municipality on this account and Joint Sub-Judge Mr. Butty after hearing both the sides delivered judgment in this week. He has decided that Mr. Hiralal should be allowed to work as duly elected chairman and has passed a decree with costs against the municipality.

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THE VISAGPRAPH FOR THE VISIONLESS.

—:o:—

By Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, (Principal, The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay, 7.)

In this ever advancing age what surprises are daily in store for us. Among the many promises that Science holds out to the world, there is none so astounding as the Visagraph. The thought, that the visionless can vision through the Visagraph as we the normal people do through sight, must prove thrilling in the extreme. This consists in reading ordinary print. As such for persons blinded late in life, and for those who are familiar with ink-prints, the Visagraph strangely gives a sudden start over others not so blessed. There is no reason, however, for much regret. For those blind from birth may as well master the instrument as those blinded later in life. Robert E. Naumburg, the American inventor, who has given all this information in the "Outlook for the Blind" has actually demonstrated it before several blind people.

D. Loren Davis who furnishes further information in this connection in "The Teacher for the Blind" had the rare pleasure of witnessing the demonstration when the Visagraph was exhibited at a recent meeting of the Printing Industries Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and naturally congratulates the inventor.

It is an electrical device. It consists of a metal block with five plungers all vertically placed. It uses light sensitive cells. The sightless reader takes a page or book he wants to read and puts it in the instrument. He adjusts the guide or the reading element. He puts the index finger on the metal block. Now the guide runs over each letter, each word, each line. Here the plungers rise differently for different letters. They touch the index finger. Each letter thus produces a new sensation all its own. Each combination of plungers thus represent single letter different from another which the next may present. Thus though slowly at the start, but more steadily and speedily as experience helps, the reader runs on with the guide till line after line is cleared and he comes to the end of the page. He now turns the page, begins again, and helped by a small lever which aids him in putting every next line into position reads on.

To have a clearer idea of the instrument and its working, it may be noted that while the Visagraph gives no physical eyes, it uses the eyes grafted by nature on the finger tips of the blind as of the sighted and enables the blind to read with finger-touch all ordinary ink-print as they would have done with eyes. The Visagraph thus comes like a great reformer.

Heartily approving the light-giving touch-arrangement of Braille, yet utterly dissatisfied with its rigid caste system that confines the blind to the point or Moon print only; saying, "So far and no further shalt thou go", the Visagraph, like a great leveller, with faith in universal brotherhood, breaks their bondage of Braille and Moon print. The Visagraph, thus, presenting its own peculiar mechanism, like a bridge once more links up the blind with the sighted. Or rather it unlocks the bolts of their cloisters of Braille and Moon literature permitting them once and for ever to freely roam among and shake hands with men of letters of all climes and countries, of all colours and kinds.

May the Lord in his mercy help Mr. Naumburg in perfecting his machine and simplifying it so that not only may it obviate all the difficulties of reading types of varying sizes and shapes even on a single page but he may equally help him so cheapen it that the blind of all conditions of life may easily take advantage of his extraordinary invention.

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SIX FEET OF DIGNITY.

—:o:—

Tall Men Want Their Rights.

Of the woes of London's six-foot men . . . buses they can't stand up in, beds they can't sleep in, motors they can't drive . . . and of the club which has just been formed to make the world fit for giants to live in.

Six feet one inch of genial manhood towered over me (writes an "Evening News" correspondent). A massive hand gripped mine in a welcoming shake. And Mr. F. Angel, sinking back into his stout chair in a City office, told me about the band of London giants who have formed themselves into the Six-Foot Club.

Fifty six-footers have hoisted the Jolly Roger at last. They are in open revolt. They say that London seems to have been made for little men, and they have had just about enough of it.

"Give us bigger beds!" they cry. "We want roomier theatres!" they demand.

And if they can't get buses they can stand up in without bruising their heads—well, the Six-Foot Club will know the reason why.

THE BIG BABY.

"I'm one of the tiniest members of the club," said big Mr. Angel, who is the honorary secretary. "The actual 'baby' is six feet and half an inch tall. The biggest members are two fellows both six feet eight.

"And who are we? Why, most of us are business men of one sort and another, though we've got some Army and Navy men as well. And our aim is this.

TO PROTECT THE SIX-FOOT MAN.

"First there is the bus and theatre problem. We have to curb our legs up somehow, or else spread our legs out like compasses, or else sit sideways. And what happens? We get the most awful cramp.

"There is the bed problem.

"In the war we found that our feet sticking six inches over the end.

"And its pretty hard to get a bed long enough even now. I suppose the people who make beds think big men never go to sleep. Well, I can assure you they do.

AND CARS, TOO.

"A good many motor-car makers have the same sort of idea. They seem to think that a six-foot man never wants to drive a car. Some cars have sliding seats now, thank heaven: but on the others an hour's driving is just about all I can stand.

"As for clothes—well, if a big man wants to buy them ready-made, at most shops, he just can't. He has to have his suits and shirts and things made specially for him. That annoys a six-footer.

I asked Mr. Angel if there were any compensations at all in being lofty.

He admitted, quite frankly, that tall men had the pull in walking processions or football crowds, though even there they were liable to have remarks made about them by the people behind.

"Big men seem to thrive in business, too," he said. "Lots of our members are pretty successful fellows, really. I suppose a large man is more impressive than a small one."

WORK ON SUNDAYS.

—:o:—

Religious Holiday Ban By Soviet.

The Russian Soviet Government has issued fuller instructions in reference to its "historic decree of August 27—that the productive working week must continue uninterrupted through seven days in each week and through 365 days of each year, the remaining five days to be devoted to revolutionary holidays.

All religious holidays are being abandoned, a gesture described as "the greatest blow against religious superstition in the Soviet Union since the promulgation of the decree separating the Church from the State."

The decree came into operation on October 1, after which date the reorganisation of industry on the basis of continuous production will apply to various classes of work in consecutive order, the first group affected including mining, iron, building material production, power stations, railway and road construction, and general building. It is claimed that the abolition of the Sabbath rest will speed up production by 20 per cent., and that the workers will still have one day's rest in seven. Another solace offered in excuse for the step is that it will abolish the week-end crush in stores and at pleasure resorts.

BAN ON OPERAS.

A Soviet Commission on theatrical affairs has drawn up a sort of "Index Expurgatorius," on which a number of operas have been placed which henceforth will not be seen on the stage in Moscow.

The banned operas include "La Traviata," "Madame Butterfly," "Aida," "Othello," and "The Tales of Hoffmann." The Commission declared that these [illegible] "incompatible with the mentality of a class-conscious proletariat."

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BRITISH BATTLESHIP IN DARDANELLES.

—:o:—

First Since The War.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Rugby.—A British naval squadron including the battleship "Queen Elizabeth" is at present visiting Constantinople under the command of Admiral Sir Frederick Field, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. This is the first occasion since the peace was signed between Britain and Turkey that a British fleet has anchored in Turkish waters, and its reception has been marked by the greatest cordiality. During the eight days' visit Turkish officials and the public will be inspecting the warship and a long programme of festivities has been arranged. Last night the British Ambassador Sir George Clerk and Admiral Field left Constantinople for Angora on a visit to Mustapha Kemal Pasha.—B. O. W.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION.

—:o:—

A Big British Scheme.

RUGBY, Oct. 14.

A big railway electrification scheme costing £2,000,000 is announced by the Southern Railway, the lines to be electrified including the main London to Brighton line and the branch line from Redhill to Guildford and from Hove near Brighton to Worthing. The remission of passenger duty which was announced in the Budget of the late Government was made conditional on the expenditure by the Railway Companies on this account. The Southern Railway guaranteed to undertake an expenditure of fifty per cent. of the capitalised amount represented by the remitted duty—about £2,000,000. The electrification schemes now projected are the fulfilment of that guarantee. Over 1,750,000 passengers in addition to season ticket holders are conveyed annually by rail between London and Brighton.—British Official Wireless.

WIRELESS LIGHTHOUSE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Experiments with the "wireless lighthouse" at Orford Tess, Suffolk have proved so successful in assisting shipping out of the sight of land to find their true bearings that it will be worked continuously for two months beginning October 20. This wireless beacon which is worked by the Air Ministry and the Board of Trade to assist shipping and aircraft has been particularly useful to the former since commercial aeroplanes have their own particular systems for obtaining wireless bearings over cross-channel routes. The lighthouse consists of a tower containing an electrically controlled revolving frame the aerial of which will sense out certain signals to specific points of the compass in such a way that a mariner or airpilot picking up the signals can give his bearing from them.—British Official Wireless.

ISOLATING BURMA

(Continued from page 6.)

separation. It was his dream to retain Burma in a kind of backwater, isolated from the free ideas of Indian nationalists. His successors have shared his opinions. The Burmese may well ponder the lines which the Roman poet Virgil put into the mouths of the Trojans: I fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts.

INDIA FIGHTS FOR BURMA.

Do they cherish the idea that after separation the flow of Indian immigration will be stayed? If so, they will be undeceived. Indian immigrants are good (and cheap) labour for British-owned mills and mines. That would be decisive. Any Burmian objection would be brushed aside as the battle of children. Here again some Burmese show a singular ignorance of real politics; if they are unable to distinguish between words and the policy they screen.

To-day Burma, like India, sees her education starved, her revenues largely diverted to an Imperialist army, her main industries in the hands of foreigners. Her sole protection, her only hope, is that her cause is one with India. When Indians fight for their own liberty, they fight equally for the liberty of Burma. Separate Burma, isolate her, and every prospect of freedom vanishes. The story of her children will cease to be a drama; it will become black tragedy.

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No complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

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—:o:—

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—:o:—

MYSORE DEWAN ON IDEALS OF ADMINISTRATION.

MYSORE, Oct. 14.

The Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly opened today at the Jagmohan Palace, before a distinguished gathering of members and visitors, including several Europeans.

In his opening address, the Dewan reviewed the progress of the State during the year, and summarised its financial position. He referred to the coming visit of H. E. the Viceroy and hoped that Mysore would give His Excellency a fitting welcome.

"Our main task," the Dewan Said, in conclusion, "is to make possible for every class of his Highness's subjects, a life of comfort and contentment. Let nothing detract us from the united performance of this great duty."—Free Press.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION FOR NON-BRAHMINS.

—:o:—

RESOLUTION IN MYSORE CONFERENCE.

MYSORE, Oct. 13.

Further resolutions of importance were adopted by the First Mysore Non-Brahmin Conference, all of them unanimously. The first resolution defined the goal of the Conference as responsible Government for the people of Mysore under the aegis of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore by peaceful means and resolved to establish a permanent political organisation for non-Brahmins and also to revive the Prajn Mitra Mandaly. Mr. Ramaswami Muddaliar was requested to be the first President of the reoranised Mandaly.

Other resolutions recommending to give proper and effective representation to all communities in Public Services and to prevent a single Service being held exclusively by one community, to bring about greater communal harmony and condemning the misrepresentation of the Government activities, were also adopted.

In conclusion Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar made an appeal to the young men. Youth, he said, was dynamic, and as one who had some experience in political life, he might ask them to remember that steady and continuous progress could only be brought about by steady and sober work, and not by any amount of display in politics. It was easy for them all to be nationalists, but it was very difficult to fight for the interests for which they stood.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar was entertained to tea by the members of the Conference at the Jagmohan Palace, when more than 300 guests were present, including the Dewan and other leading State Officials.—Free Press.

THE SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Maharashtra Chamber's Telegram.

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have sent the following telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department:—

"The Committee of the Mahashtra Chamber request Government to ask their representative to make no commitments at the London Dominion Sub-Conference rearding the Coastal Reservation ill, the principles of which have lready been accepted by the Le-islative Assembly."—Free Press.

Ancient Grievance.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am constrained to beg of you the favour of a corner in your influential journal to a long standing and oft-recurring grievance. The road from Uran ferry at Mora to the town of Uran and further is in a disgracefully bad condition full of hollows, depressions, metal jutting out and so on.

Tongas, motor lorries, carts, &c., ply for hire and for traffic. All these are charged for the use of the road. The vehicles making use of the road get soon out of repair on account of the sad disrepair thereof (of the road). The animals that draw them suffer and die prematurely. The passengers who use the vehicles and the road suffer from the effects of jolts. All concerned, tax payers and the general public, are the suffers. This is not the only grievance that the public have to charge the authorities with: a well, filled with putrid water, exhaling noxious vapours and sickening smell, situate on the side of the public road at Khirkoli Uran is, indeed, a serious nuisance. It is a matter for deep regret that such a serious danger to health has been ignored, though it exists under the very nose of the powers-that-are.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Chanja Uran
Oct. 11.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 15.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 13|16.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1|5 27|32 Oct.
D D 1|5 7|8.
T T 1|5 7|8 Nov.
T T 1/5 15/16 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1|5 29|32 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Mail.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.
3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 277.
Banks Selling T T 276 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 276 1|4.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D. D. 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 132 1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 122-1|2.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 152.
SHINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 4.86 3|4 14th instant.
Shanghai|London 2|2 15|16 15th instant.
Japan|London 1|11 9|16 14th instant.
London|Paris 123.90 14th inst.
London|Belgium 34.870 14th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.175 14th instant.
London|Italy 92.95 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 12th inst. £4-4-11-1|2 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1|8 12th inst.; 23 1|16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1|4 12th inst.; 23 3|16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 5|16 12th inst.; 50 1|8 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5-1|4 p.c. 12th inst.; 6 7|32 p.c. 14th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 3|8 p.c. 12th inst.; 6 3|8 p.c. 14th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6-1|2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 4 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 5 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China sold. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 15.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77-8.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/13.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/3.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-14.
6-1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 76.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates—16th October Settlement, 3-1|8 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15/0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/3/0.
Tone of market:—Quiet, rather sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

3 months Discounts 6-7|32 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 1|2 per cent.
Call Money 4 per cent.
One month 3 1/2 per cent.
Thre months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 14.

Demand Bills 486.12

THESE NARROW-MINDED M. L. C.'S

—:o:—

Dadar Meeting And Bole Bill.

HARBILAS SARDA CONGRATULATED.

The Honorary Secretary Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bemboy Lokhitwadi Sangha, a largely attended public meeting was held at Dadar, on Sunday evening, under the Presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, to reprehend the conduct of those narrow-minded and ungenerous members of the Bombay Legislative Council, who voted against the Municipal Franchise Bill introduced by Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, in the Bombay Legislative Council and to congratulate Rai Saheb Haribilas Sarda, M.L.A., for his success in getting through his Child Marriage Bill in the Legislative Assembly and also to thank the Government of India and the members of the Assembly, who supported the Bill. The following resolutions were passed unanimously in the Meeting.

"This public meeting convened under the auspices of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha of Dadar, Bombay, cordially congratulates Rai Saheb Haribilas Sarda for his success in getting through his Child Marriage Bill in the Legislative Assembly which is bound to lead Indian Communities a step forward in social progress, and thank the Government of India and those of the noble-spirited members of the Assembly, who supported it."

In moving this resolution Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole traced the history of the Bill and told the audience how the so-called leaders of the country had opposed the most progressive Bill in the name of religion. The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. K. Naik and while supporting it speeches were delivered in favour of the resolution by Mrs. Padmavatibai Asayekar and Mrs. Manoramabai Pradhan. On putting it to vote, the motion was declared carried unanimously amidst loud cheers.

The second resolution ran as follows:—

"This public meeting, convened under the auspices of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha of Dadar, Bombay, is greatly grieved to find the Municipal Franchise Bill introduced by Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, in the Bombay Legislative Council thrown out for want of sufficient support and strongly reprehends the conduct of those narrow-minded and ungenerous members of the Council who voted against it."

While moving this resolution Mr. V. N. Vedak spoke at length as to how it was in the interest of the masses to get the Franchise reduced. Messrs. D. V. Pradhan and S. S. Gupte supported the resolution. On putting it to vote, the resolution was declared carried unanimously.

FROM LEGATIONS TO EMBASSIES.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 14.

British and Polish legations at Warsaw and London have been raised to Embassies.—Reuter.

SUCCESS OF PREMIER'S VISIT.

—:o:—

FRANCE APPRECIATES HIS MISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Washington.—The French ambassador on M. Briand's instructions, expressed to Mr. Stimson the satisfaction of the French Government at the success of Mr. MacDonalds visit. Mr. Stimson later stated that the Ambassador's message was couched in most friendly terms. He added that the Italian Ambassador also called and made friendly enquiries as regards Mr. MacDonalds visit, but he did not deliver any message from the Italian Government.—Reuter.

TEMPLE ENTRY AGAIN.

—:o:—

CLASH BETWEEN POLICE AND SATYAGRAHIS.

MUNSHIGANJ, Oct. 14.

Professor Nripendra Chandra Banerjee of Calcutta and Mr. Surendra Mazumdar, Secretary of the Satyagraha Committee, have been arrested under Section 134, Criminal Procedure Code, in connection with Satyagraha of Namasudras at the temple of goddess Kali to establish the right of entry and worship. Arrested persons refused to go to the jail or furnish securities. It is stated there was a clash between the police and the Satyagrahis who resented alleged obstruction by the police to their entry into the temple for offering 'puja' which resulted in injuries to some of the Satyagrahis. Satyagraha has been in progress Sitce or the last forty-two days.—A. P.

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Jewish Day Of Atonement.

ARABS OBSERVE COMPLETE HARTAL.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Jerusalem.—The Jewish Day of Atonement passed quietly. The authorities had taken precautionary measures at the Wailing Wall.

The Arabs have decided on strike to close shops on Wednesday as a protest against the alleged partiality towards the Jews on the part of the officials in settling the recent troubles.—Reuter.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read a letter by one Dinshah D. Dorab in your Saturday's issue and I cannot make out whether his letter is meant to be a joke or is a terrific threats by which even the premises of the "Bombay Chronicle" are supposed to tremble!

His address I can safely say gives away his vocation and if any presumption is correct here is another blatant example of the mentality to which I drew the attention of your readers some time back.

It is not the educated and the right type of priest that I have anything to say about at all. Unfortunately, they are in the minority and are absolutely swamped by the objectionable type.

I, for one, would welcome an open enquiry into all religions, so that they could all be purged of all the ceremonies and demands which might have been necessary in the old days but are certainly not only unnecessary but repugnant to our present day needs.

You have a concrete example in the terrific hue and cry these orthodox and bigoted fogies made and still make, against the Sard Bill—the far-reaching results, and which anybody of any caste, colour and creed, will admit, will do an immense lot of good to the nation.

The objections are on "religious" grounds! Now if that is not a false idea about religion, what is?

The time has come when Hindus, Parsis, Muslims, Anglo-Indians—all—have got to unite and if they only remember the motto "Country first and religion afterwards" 99 per cent. of our problems would be solved.

It is really creditable that, in these days when it is fashionable to suppress truth and practically all the newspapers suppress honest discussion on religious topics, (having their own axe to grind) "The Chronicle" has the courage of its convictions and so throws open its columns for that purpose and it is sincerely hoped that the hysterical outbursts of "Navsadi Nobadies" will be treated by it with the contempt they deserve.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The ten mile walking race organised by the Kanara Saraswat Association, will be run on Sunday the 20th instant, at 5-30 a.m. (sharp). The route selected is from Alexandra Road to Colaba Station and back via Mahaluxmi and Peddar Road.

The other items for the day include Carrom Tournament (Doubles) and Cricket match whole-day Bombay and Suburbs.

The competition is open only to the members of the community and must register their names with the Hon. Secretary, before the 18th instant. Further details will be furnished at the Association.

SATIN'S CONDITION BETTER.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who went to Barisal to persuade Satindranath Sen, hunger-striker, to take increased nourishment, in a statement to the Press says he has been successful in his mission and that there is no imminent danger of his collapse. He adds that Sen reserves to himself the liberty to resume hunger strike, in case public agitation fails to bring about the redress of his grievance, namely, reinstitution of the case against him under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 16 1929

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

HOURS QUESTION DROPPED TO PLACATE EMPLOYERS!

SHIPOWNERS AND GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Threat Of Boycott Brings Them What They Want.

GENEVA, Oct. 14.

In view of the unprecedented deadlock that has arisen, says Special Correspondent of Free Press, it is permissible to elucidate two points of view. As has been stated in the earlier despatches, the real conflict is due to the desire of the employers to wreck the Conference in order to avoid the commitment to the eight hours' day to the seamen working aboard the ships. But the actual form in which the deadlock has been created is totally unrelated to this real issue which is in conflict. The issue on which attention is focussed is the extent to which it is open to the Conference or to a section of the Conference to dictate to the Governments which have to constitute delegations, as to the manner in which they should constitute these delegations especially in regard to non-Government delegates and adviser. The British Government have nominated as workers' delegate Ben Tillet recommended to them by the British Trade Union Congress. The employers desire. that the credentials of Ben Tillet should be invalidated on the ground that he is not the representative of the Seamen's Union which is the largest representative seamen's organisation.

The Conference has decided by a large majority by which it rejected the resolution of Employers' resolution that it will not dictate to the Governments as to the methods to be followed by them in selecting the delegater. The controversy centres round the interpretation of article 389 which runs Members undertake to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with industrial organisations if such organisations exist which are most representative of the employers or the workpeople as the case may be in their respective countries'. Now the Government's claim, and the Conference has upheld that view at its vote on Saturday, that article 389 does not impose any obligation on Governments to consult organisations of special categories of workers when questions of interest to such workers are under consideration. According to this interpretation the British Government were not bound to call for nomination from Seamen's Union and were justified in accepting the nominee of the Trade Union Congress. The British Government are further supported in their action by the resolution which the Governing Body of the International Labour Office adopted on this very question.

The resolution of the Governing Body which was passed at the time of the first Maritime Conference in 1920 runs: "In order to avoid possible confusion in appointing non-Government delegate to the forthcoming Maritime Conference at Geneva and any special future conferences the Governing Body deem it advisable to declare that para of article 389 should be interpreted to mean "that to all General Conferences of representatives of members (special or otherwise) non-Government delegates should be chosen in agreement with the employers' associations and workers' federations, the most representative of all sections of industry if such organisations exist."

THE IMPLICATION.

The Employers, however, contend that there was the implied obligation on the part of the British Government to consult the Seamen's Union notwithstanding the fact that this union is affiliated to the Trade Union Congress. In this connection they rely on certain observations made by the Reporter of the Conference held in 1920 that it was a matter for regret that to the Conference devoted to the consideration of maritime subjects the number of delegates with maritime experience should have been few. And that if necessary the Permanent Court of Justice at Hague should be approached for advisory opion as to the implications of article 389.

Inquiries show that when, the Conference rejected the Employers' resolution defining article 389 from their viewpoint it took it for granted that the Employers would submit to the defeat in a constitutional manner and participate in the further proceedings of the Conference. But the decision of Employers to boycott the Conference has taken the Conference authorities by surprise. Although the Government and Labour groups are equally adamant that the Employers should not be allowed to dictate terms to the Conference, still it is recognised that the Conference will be a farce without the participation by the Employers. Meanwhile the Employers' group held a meeting to-day to consider finally their attitude towards the Conference and it was decided that leader of Employers' group should write to the President of Conference explaining the inability of the delegates of the Employers to participate in the deliberations of the Conference. The Employers' delegates had also made their preparations to leave Geneva for their respective countries, thereby making sure of the final break of the Conference, but they have postponed their departure as a result of certain pourpariers which the President of the Conference are is to have initiated.

SUGGESTED COMPROMISE.

As far as can be ascertained there is no room for compromise on the issue which relates to the interpretation of article 389. But what is likely to happen is that assurance might possibly be given to the Employers that the question of hours of work of the seamen shall not be decided at this Conference. As that is what Employers really want it is considered likely that a compromise of this nature would prove acceptable.—Free Press.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT AT GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Is Mr. Brown A Indian National?

GENEVA, Oct. 15.

The effects of the controversy which the Employers' delegates says the Special Correspondent of the "Free Press have raised over the manner in which the Workers' representative has been appointed by Britain and other countries promise to have far-reaching repercussions on Indian situation. The British Seamen's Union have claimed that they alone and not the British Trade Union Congress should be allowed to nominate the Workers' representative. This claim is supported by the Employers' group amongst other things.

Now the Indian Commercial Associations have deputed Mr. David Erulkar to launch the protest which they have lodged against the inclusion of Mr. Brown as the adviser to the Employers. What attitude can Employers group take in regard to this objection?

QUESTION BEFORE EMPLOYERS' GROUP.

At the meeting of the Employers' group the question of the attitude to be taken towards the objection taken to Mr. Brown was considered. The following resolution was before the meeting of the Employers' group namely,

"In view of the facts brought to their notice the Employers' group invite the attention of the Credentials Committee to the remark made by the Credentials Committee Committee of the Nineth Session of the International Labour Conference that the representation of the country at the General Conference should be a National one and strongly recommend to them to thoroughly examine the credentials of the Indian Employers' Delegation to 13th International Labour Conference with a view to determine if their nomination is fully in accord with the underlying principles and the provision of article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles and whether their names were recommended by the most representative National organisation of the Employers in India."

The resolution which was moved by the Employers at the open Conference of the session on Saturday last was in general terms in order to cover all the appointments of non-Government delegates and and advisers.

INCHCAPE GROUP REPRESENTATIVES.

Now the Credentials Committee which has been convened to meet on 17th will consider amongst other things objections raised against nomination of Mr. Brown who represents the Inchcape interests. Objections to Mr. Brown are three fold namely, that he is not chosen in agreement with the largest organisations in the country, that he is not the representative of the Indian interest at all as he is the spokesmen of the interests which do not own any ships on the Indian register and finally he is not National.

WHO IS AN INDIAN NATIONAL.

Whatever defence may be urged in regard to first two grounds it will be difficult for the Government of India to urge that Mr. Brown is an Indian National. It so happens that there is so far no definition of who is an Indian national in any of Indian statutes. The first legal definition is attempted only in Mr. Haji's Coastal Bill. But there are sufficient indications in actual practices prevailing in India to show that British subject is not British Indian subject and that Indian National is a term which can be used only in reference to either natives and statutory natives of India. Otherwise if it were to be contended that the Indian national is term which can be applied to any British subject who is temporarily sojourning in India for trade, pleasure or profit it would kill Mr. Haji's Bill by the very simple process of extending definition of Indian citizen.

It is difficult to say from this distance as to whether Government of India or vested European interest in India had grasped of full implications of including European in delegation whose delegation has to be national. But it is clearly recognised in diplomatic circles here that Credentials Committee is confronted with complex task. Prospects are that Credentials Committee would hold that Brown is not national. They practically held that Sir Arthur Froom was not national when Mr. Haji led protest against Sir A. Froom in 1926. Therefore if Mr. Brown is ruled to be non-national will European interests acquiesce in it or will they appeal to Permanent Court of International Justice at Hague. Important developments are promised in course of this session.—Free Press Beam Service.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

Japan To Attend.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Tokio.—The Cabinet to-day approved of the final draft of the Japanese reply to the invitation to the Disarmament Conference in London. It is believed that the Government accepts invitation without reservations.—Reuter.

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN.

—:o:—

NOT VISITING INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is authoritatively stated that reports of Mr. Wedgwood Benn visiting India in the near future are baseless.—Reuter.

A scene from "One o'clock in the Morning" featuring Eddy Polo which is shown this week at the Globe Cinema.

ROBBER CHIEF'S CLEVER DEVICE.

Shuts Himself Up With Nadir Khan's Family.

3,000 Kohistanis Hasten to Bacha's Aid.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 15.

Very reliable arrival who left Kabul on 10th evening and who claims to be an eye-witness of the fall of Kabul states that Shah Wali Khan accompanied by Brigadier Adamkhan of Tarukhel, Malik Zabani (Mangak) Nawab Khan (Loghari), and Malik Zarkhan (Wazir) occupied Chehl Satun Bagh-I-Babar and Kabul City on 8th, entering the city without the slightest opposition. He further states that Habibullah's forces are still holding Asamai, But-I-Kafir Hills and Beni-Hissar and Ark forts. Habibullah acted cleverly in shutting himself up with Nadir Khan's and his relatives' families in Ark Fort, thus ensuring his safety and this is why no attack was made on Ark Fort till 10th evening when the eye-witness left Kabul.

ABLE TO HOLD OUT.

According to him Habibullah has announced his ability to resist for three months without outside help. Shah Wali Khan is attempting to handle the situation by peaceful means and is believed to have commenced negotiations for the evacuation of the Ark Fort. Eastern Province has been completely cleared of Habibian troops who disappeared instantly on hearing the news of the fall of Kabul. Jalalabad is in Mohmands' hands.—A. P.

TO AID BACHA-E-SAQQA.

—:o:—

3,000 Kohistanis Leave Mazari Sherif.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Moscow.—Reports from Termez state that Seid Hussein at the head of 3,000 Kohistanians has left Mazari Sherif territory and is hastening to the aid of Habibullah. In consequence of Seid Hussein's departure the Mazari Sherif tribesmen may revolt in favour of Nadir Khan.—Reuter.

GEN. NADIR KHAN CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

MORADABAD HINDUS AND MUSLIMS JOIN IN JUBILATION.

MORADABAD, Oct. 15.

Under the auspices of local Congress Committee a large meeting representative of all communities was held last evening on the Town Hall ground under the presidency of Lala Lachmi Narain Khanna to congratulate General Nadir Khan on his victory in recapturing Kabul. Opinion was expressed that ex-King Amanullah should be restored to his throne. Speeches were delivered by prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders and there was great jubilation among all communities.—A.P.

NADIR KHAN CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

Peshawar Meeting's Resolution.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 15:

In celebration of the victory by General Nadir Khan, the following resolution was passed at a public meeting at Utmanzai Charsadda on the 13th instant:—

"This general meeting of the inhabitant of Charsadda sub-division offers to General Nadir Khan and his brother Shah Wali Khan and Shah Mahmud and the Chief of Wazairi Zangikhan and all those tribes who helped the General in his struggle for freedom, its heartfelt congratulations on their unparalleled victory and prays that they may succeed to establish peace and a firm government in Afghanistan as soon as possible."

The resolution was moved by Mian Ahmedshan, Barrister and seconded by Abdul Akbar Khan.—Free Press.

BRITISH TRADE REVIVAL.

RUGBY, Oct. 15.

Signs of trade improvement during the recent months are given in freight train receipts for July which are now published. Compared with July of the previous year there was increase of about 3,700,000 tons or 15.3 per cent. in rail-borne freight. Of this, coal and coke accounted for 2,700,000 tons representing an increase of 19.1 per cent. The freight train receipts for month exceeds 9,000,000 pounds being an increase of 860,000 pounds.—B.O.W.

MEDITERRANNEAN FLEET.

ADMIRAL FIELD AS GUEST OF MUSTAFA KEMAL.

RUGBY, Oct. 15.

Admiral Frederick Field, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, who last week proceeded with the British Squadron on visit to Constantinople was yesterday in company with the British Ambassador Sir George Clerk received by the Turkish President Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Angora.

Later the Admiral visited the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of National Defence and attended luncheon given in his honour. At night he attended banquet given by the Foreign Minister and will be returning to Constantinople this evening.

Admiral Field in a press interview spoke of the deep impression Turkish cordiality had made upon him.—B.O.W.

Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Lahore, wires under date October 15:—"Block at mile 100|1 and two between Ahju and Jogindernagar on the Kangra Valley Railway was removed at 15-50 hours yesterday and through communication restored.—A.P.

"KEEP THE POLICE AT ARM'S LENGTH."

Lahore Judge Warns Magistrate.

TRANSFER APPLICATION OF "CONSPIRACY" ACCUSED REJECTED.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

Justice Forde heard to-day the application for transfer filed by five of the accused in the alleged "conspiracy" case.

Mr. Amolak Ram, Defence Counsel, before enumerating the 17 grounds for transfer informed His Lordship that the affidavit filed by the five accused was supported by seven more and the remaining accused were also in agreement with the transfer application.

Mr. Amolak Ram explained one ground after the other most of which were disposed of by His Lordship with the remarks that the charges were general and unsupported by documents; therefore he could not take notice of them.

"NO CASE FOR TRANSFER."

Eventually His Lordship said: "I am not satisfied that a case has been made out. There is no evidence before me or any affidavit to show the Magistrate has been behaving in such a way as would raise apprehension that the accused were not given a reasonable trial. I can see no impropriety in the conduct of the Magistrate. I certainly do think he should in the case of the accused persons who are unable to afford counsel give reasonable facilities for getting assistance for their defence.

WARNING TO MAGISTRATE.

"As regards the charge that the Magistrate had a consultation with the Police I should have certainly held that the Magistrate, who during a trial, consults with the Prosecuting agency was unfit to exercise judicial rights. I think it would be sufficient to warn the Magistrate that he must keep the Police at arm's length so as not to leave any apprehension on the minds of the accused that he is consulting the prosecution during the course of the trial. I am, however, glad to know from the Government Advocate that nothing of this sort happens."—A.P.

MAGISTRATE IN THE WITNESS BOX.

—:o:—

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

After the transfer application has been disposed of by the High Court the Special Magistrate resumed the hearing of the "conspiracy" case. Defence Counsel Mr. Amolak Ram was absent owing to private business but with the consent of the accused four witnesses were examined.

WHAT THE MAGISTRATE SAW.

Mr. Brij Bhusanlal, Special Magistrate of Saharanpur, deposed that he saw some yellow substance being scratched in his presence from the compound and roof of Saharanpur alleged bomb factory.

Mr. F. W. Holmes, Civil Surgeon, Saharanpur, said he scratched the yellow substance off the nails of three accused.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

KAZANDI MURDER CASE.

—:o:—

Sir James Crerar Cited As a Witness.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 14.

The case in which Mr. Bhutto, M.L.A., is one of the accused was proceeded with to-day before Mr. Bhandekar, Assistant Sessions Judge, the court room being crowded. A number of applications were presented by Defence Counsel one of which asked for adjournment of the case on the ground that accused Waledino—who was unrepresented—was absent through illness. Another application cited a number of witnesses for the defence including high Government officers such as the Home Member, Government of India. After arguments from defence and Prosecution Counsel for and against the applications the Judge granted ten days' postponement but refused to call witnesses from outside Sind.—A.P.

ARMISTICE DAY PREPARATIONS IN LONDON.

RUGBY, Oct. 15.

Arrangements for the London celebration of the Armistice Day on Monday November 11 are now complete. They will follow the lines adopted in previous years except that a number of troops at Cenotaph will be substantially reduced. The detachments of Royal Navy Army and Royal Air Force, Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets and Ex-servicemen's Associations will march to the Cenotaph and form a hollow square. Detail's of celebration are being sent to all parts of Empire to assist general cooperation as in past years in observance of anniversary.—B. O. W.

IRISH FREE STATE MINISTER AT BERLIN.

RUGBY, Oct. 15.

Prof. Binchy, newly appointed Irish Free State Minister at Berlin, will present his credentials to President Hindenburg during the present week. It is understood that Dr. George Von Dehn German Consul-General in Dublin will at the same time be raised to the status of a Minister. The same procedure will be followed in case of Count Gerald O'Kelly who has been appointed Irish Free State Minister to France and Monsieur Alfred Blanche, French Consul-General in Dublin.—B. O. W.

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

—:o:—

Burma Govt. Alleges Extensive Corruption.

RANGOON, Oct. 15.

A Burma Gazette Extraordinary issued this morning publishes a resolution announcing the supersession of Mandalay Municipal Committee with effect from the forenoon of to-day for a period of three years as a result of the report by the Mandalay Municipal Administration Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Booth Gravely, I.C.S., Commissioner of Pegu Division.

BURMA GOVT. RESOLUTION.

Burma Government in the resolution published declare that the Municipal Committee has persistently made defaults in the performance of the duties imposed on it and is incompetent to perform those duties. The measured verdict of the Committee, as a result of enquiry, after making full allowance for financial and other difficulties under which Municipal Administration has laboured, is that there is not one single branch of the present administration which can be regarded as efficient or satisfactory and that there has been a positive decline in efficiency in recent years and that since April 1, 1926 the Municipal Committee has persistently failed in the performance of duties imposed and was not competent to perform those duties.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

The Committee's report, concluding, states that they regret finally to have to record that certain incidents are unfortunately readily explicable by the existence of corruption and putting together all indications they are forced to the conclusion that possibly extensive corruption exists in Mandalay Municipal administration. The resolution concludes: Mr. A. Williamson, I.C.S., has been appointed to exercise the powers and duties of the Municipal Committee during the period of supersession but the question of associating an advisory committee with him will be considered in due course.—A.P.

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